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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Review.

Production of Early Peaches this year will be considerably less than in 1922, although the crop is expected to be somewhat larger than was indicated immediately following the March frosts. Reports from Georgia show the condition of the crop on May 10 in that State as about 57 per cent of normal.

Decreased Acreage of Cantaloupes planted and to be planted in early and intermediate States as compared with the 1922 acreage is forecast. The acreage is placed at 69,140 acres as compared with 84,750 acres last year. Acreage in 1919, 1920, and 1921 ranged from 57,400 acres to 63,150 acres.

The Rate of Mortality of Farm Horses and Mules from disease expressed in 10-year averages shows a steady decline from 19.7 per 1,000 horses and mules on farms January 1, 1892–1901, to 18 per 1,000 in 1912–1922. Cattle losses from disease remained unchanged, and from exposure decreased.

Fat wooled lambs scored the highest price in more than a year, while hogs sank to new low levels. Hog runs were abnormally large for May, and the May 7 receipts were the largest for any day in the month in 15 years. The trend of most cattle and sheep prices was decidedly upward.

An improved demand for fresh meats stimulated substantial price advances on most classes, although Chicago fresh pork prices declined somewhat near the week end.

Heavy movement of strawberries will be about two weeks later than last year's peak. In mid-May, 1922, markets were flooded with berries of fair to poor quality and values were low. Shipments this season have been only half as heavy as last season's to date, but are rapidly increasing and prices gradually declining. Notwithstanding heavier movement of new potatoes, Florida Spaulding Rose strengthened in eastern cities during the week ending May 12. F. o. b. prices of Texas onions showed sharp gains as better-quality stock is being harvested.

Wheat future prices are lower on improved weather conditions. Corn prices remain firm. Movement of all grains less than for previous week. Less Canadian grain is passing through United States ports.

Hay movement is very light. Farm work is restricting country loadings. Quality of arrivals in timothy markets is rather poor. Prospective marketing of new alfalfa is weakening the markets in the Southwest. Prairie prices are firm on light stocks.

Feed markets were dull and prices for most feeds displayed an easier tendency. Transit offerings held fairly firm. Season shipment bran was actively traded in, especially in the Southwest at around $19 per ton. Stocks and receipts of all feeds ample to meet present needs.

Butter markets were firm during the week due to an unexpected shortage of supplies. Wintry weather with storms and low temperatures was partly responsible. Demand for held cheese improved during the week; offerings were somewhat limited on all markets and were firmly held at higher prices.

Demand for millet, Sudan grass, soy beans, and cowpeas was good during the week ending May 12. Prices were higher in some markets and unchanged but firmer in others. Clover and grass seed demand is practically over for the season. Nevertheless, timothy prices remain firm. Fairly good demand reported for early varieties of seed corn in sections where the weather was cold and wet after planting. Imports and exports have been small for several weeks.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts continued to decline, losing nearly 1½¢ per pound. Prices are now more than 6¢ per pound below those quoted during the middle of last March. Demand for spot cotton was more active, with holders indifferent sellers at present prices. Government figures as of April 1 indicate small world's supplies for the remainder of the season as compared with previous seasons.

Growth of Vegetation Was Retarded by the unseasonably cold weather of the week in nearly all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, and there was considerable interruption to farm work because of frequent rainfall in the lower Mississippi Valley and from the Ohio Valley northward. Rainfall in the latter area was very beneficial to grains and grass, however, and the increased moisture was helpful in much of the Rocky Mountain section. While the coldest weather of record for May occurred in many localities from the northern half of the Mississippi Valley eastward, tree fruits largely escaped serious damage, although a moderate amount of harm to the earlier varieties was widespread in the northern half of the country. Early gardens and truck suffered rather seriously.

Crop Reports

Condition and Prospects of Early Peach Crop.

Returns received by the Department of Agriculture from Southern States, which include most of the early peach-growing area, show expectation of rather a larger commercial peach production than was indicated by earlier reports received just after the freezes of a month or more ago.

Reports from Georgia show the condition of the crop on May 10 to have been about 57% of normal. The condition is said to be low in the western third of the State and slightly under the average in the counties of the main central peach area. The crop, while damaged by recent cold weather, is now improving. A large number of new trees are coming into bearing this year. The commercial crop is expected to total about 7,000 cars. Hileys are short, but Elbertas, the main crop, are almost up to normal.

In Arkansas, cars to be shipped are estimated to be from 800 to 850. The main producing section this year will be the Southwest. Sevier County should ship 80 cars, Pike County 460, Howard County 45, and Clarke County 45 cars, practically three-fourths of the expected crop. Shipments should begin about July 4, practically all Elbertas. Many commercial orchards are new, are well fertilized, and are being given good care, and production may, on this account, run higher than present estimates.

Central Arkansas, which had over 50% of the State crop last year, may have 15%. Shipments will probably not exceed 150 cars.

Northwest Arkansas may ship 35 or 40 cars. No shipments are expected from any points except Springdale and possibly Capps and Harrison.

Central Arkansas shipments should begin about July 15 and northwest Arkansas about July 25.

Alabama will practically drop out of the commercial peach production this year. Few, if any, peaches will be shipped from Atmore. New trees have gone in there and in Monroe County, but will not produce this year. Other sections at Bolling and Opelika have young trees which are expected to come in later, but movement from these points will be light, if any, this season.

In Oklahoma, 59% of the commercial crop is said to have been killed by freezing, and the condition of the 41% remaining is 85% of the normal. But few sections ship in car lots. In Logan and Caddo, the two largest peach counties, practically all peaches have been frozen and the remaining counties will have about 50% of a normal crop. Garvin, the next largest peach county, will have about 76 per cent of a normal crop.

In North Carolina, a commercial crop of about 500 cars is expected, which will be about 27% of last year's crop and about 25% of a full crop. The loss in the Sandhills will not be nearly as large as had been expected.

The commercial peach crop of South Carolina is grown in Saluda, Chesterfield, and Greenville Counties. Saluda will market about 30% of a full crop, Chesterfield about 50%, and Greenville will have very few peaches, if any, to ship. Production will be greater than was estimated immediately after the freeze, but growers expect the quality to be below standard, as peaches are not smooth and even, but are "knotty" and one-sided. However, the decrease in production may be partially compensated for by increase in size and quality. Peaches of low vitality are dropping fast and it is possible that those surviving for shipment may be of excellent quality.

In Texas, Hopkins County shipped 40 cars last year and expects to ship 150 cars this season, or about 25% of a normal crop. For other counties the indications, expressed in percentages of a normal crop, are as follows: Smith, 25%; Wood, 60%; Franklin, 10%; Parker, 50%; Henderson, 10%; Cherokee, 15%; Titus, 25%. Jacksonville Albertas are almost a failure and the peaches are dropping badly. Shipments will begin early in July.

Farm Wages and Labor Supply.

Farm wages for labor employed by the month with board was $30.98 on April 1, according to the latest quarterly investigation of this subject by the United States Department of Agriculture. Comparative figures for April 1, 1922, are not available. The first quarterly investigation was for October 1, 1922, for which date the average wage rate in employment by the month with board was $28.97. The rate January 1, was $27.81.

The farm wage rate by the month with board on April 1 is about 6% higher than the average monthly rate of $29.17 reported for the entire year 1922. It is 34% below the average monthly rate of $46.89 reported for 1920 when farm wages reached their maximum, but about 46% above the wage of $21.26 reported for 1915, and 61% above the reported figure of $19.21 for 1910.

Day wages on the farm since October 1 show a smaller relative change than the rate by the month, being the same on April 1 as on October 1 and 7% higher than on January 1. For the dates of October 1, January 1, and April 1, the average day rates with board were reported at $1.57, $1.47, and $1.57, respectively, and without board at $2.08, $1.98, and $2.11.

Monthly wages vary greatly in the different sections of the United States. The April 1 rate by the month with board ranges from the highest, $45.55 in the Western States, and $41.02 in the North Atlantic down to $23.04 in the South Atlantic and $22.49 in the South Central group. The rates are $37.14 in the East North Central, and $36.22 in the West North Central. The increase in the monthly rate with board since January 1 was greatest in the West North Central States with 18%, and the next highest, 14.8%, was in the East North Central States. The increase was smallest in the South Central States with 4.8%, and next lowest, 6.5% in the West.

The drift to the town and to other employment in response to the strong demand for labor in other industries at wages above what the farmer can afford to pay explains the decreasing supply of farm labor. The supply in percentage of demand at current wages stands at 88.4% of normal on April 1, compared with 100.9% on January 1, 1923, 101.1% on October 1, 1922, 111.4% on April 1, 1922, and 108.8% on April 1, 1921.

The accompanying table exhibits each class of farm wage rates for three quarterly reports, and for 1922 and years selected for comparison.

Average Prevailing Rates of Farm Wages at Dates Stated, Based Upon Quarterly Inquiry.

Wage class and date.	United States.	North Atlantic States.	East North Central States.	West North Central States.	South Atlantic States.	South Central States.	Western States.
Per month, with board:							
Oct. 1, 1922	$28.97	$37.05	$33.92	$34.41	$21.37	$21.46	$45.38
Jan. 1, 1923	27.81	36.54	32.34	30.69	21.06	21.46	42.78
Apr. 1, 1923	30.98	41.02	37.14	36.22	23.04	22.49	45.55
Per month, without board:							
Oct. 1, 1922	41.58	54.65	47.02	48.78	31.10	30.96	66.81
Jan. 1, 1923	40.30	54.39	45.84	44.33	30.71	31.03	62.71
Apr. 1, 1923	44.47	60.41	51.81	50.12	33.69	32.92	66.82
Per day, with board:							
Oct. 1, 1922	1.57	2.15	1.95	1.94	1.09	1.07	2.33
Jan. 1, 1923	1.47	2.13	1.81	1.67	1.05	1.05	2.08
Apr. 1, 1923	1.57	2.27	1.91	1.83	1.14	1.10	2.19
Per day, without board:							
Oct. 1, 1922	2.08	2.86	2.54	2.59	1.45	1.46	3.06
Jan. 1, 1923	1.98	2.82	2.43	2.29	1.40	1.43	2.81
Apr. 1, 1923	2.11	3.04	2.55	2.47	1.53	1.48	2.93

Average Prevailing Rates of Farm Wages for the Year Stated, Based Upon Annual Inquiry.

Per month, with board:							
1910	$19.21	$21.65	$22.94	$25.10	$13.77	$15.28	$32.69
1915	21.26	23.71	24.78	27.38	15.01	16.16	33.50
1920	46.89	51.92	51.49	59.63	35.75	36.53	73.21
1921	30.14	38.06	34.98	35.53	22.33	22.72	47.29
1922	29.17	37.14	33.35	33.63	22.12	22.33	45.57
Per month, without board:							
1910	27.50	33.19	31.81	35.45	19.75	21.90	46.48
1915	30.15	35.39	34.10	37.90	21.47	23.09	48.31
1920	64.95	75.54	70.09	78.79	50.56	51.94	99.43
1921	43.32	57.25	48.84	49.90	32.26	33.10	68.01
1922	41.79	55.82	46.71	47.14	31.72	32.09	66.03
Per day at harvest, with board:							
1910	1.45	1.63	1.75	2.01	1.07	1.14	2.02
1915	1.56	1.68	1.84	2.14	1.11	1.20	2.03
1920	3.60	3.78	4.17	5.03	2.69	2.80	4.48
1921	2.24	2.73	2.68	3.03	1.59	1.63	2.87
1922	2.20	2.70	2.67	2.88	1.61	1.61	2.89
Per day at harvest, without board:							
1910	1.82	2.08	2.16	2.43	1.33	1.47	2.52
1915	1.92	2.12	2.24	2.59	1.38	1.48	2.52
1920	4.36	4.68	5.00	5.94	3.30	3.41	5.39
1921	2.79	3.45	3.33	3.72	1.97	2.04	3.63
1922	2.72	3.40	3.27	3.51	2.01	1.98	3.56
Per day, other than harvest, with board:							
1910	1.06	1.17	1.24	1.38	.77	.89	1.51
1915	1.13	1.28	1.35	1.49	.80	.88	1.54
1920	2.86	3.20	3.22	3.78	2.13	2.29	3.66
1921	1.68	2.20	2.04	2.09	1.22	1.21	2.26
1922	1.65	2.24	2.00	2.01	1.18	1.20	2.23
Per day, other than harvest, without board:							
1910	1.38	1.58	1.61	1.77	1.01	1.15	2.06
1915	1.47	1.69	1.72	1.92	1.03	1.14	2.08
1920	3.59	4.01	4.01	4.67	2.74	2.89	4.61
1921	2.18	2.90	2.61	2.73	1.58	1.58	3.01
1922	2.15	2.91	2.58	2.63	1.55	1.56	3.00

Decrease in Cantaloupe Acreage Forecast.

The acreage of commercial cantaloupes, planted and to be planted in early and intermediate States, is forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 69,140 acres, an area that is 82% of the 84,750 acres in 1922, but above the areas of 1919, 1920, and 1921, which ranged from 57,400 acres to 63,150 acres. Over one-third of the acreage of this year is forecast for the Imperial Valley of California.

The commercial watermelon acreage in early States is forecast at 131,350 acres, or 77% of the acreage of last year, but it is much above the 85,200 to 114,160 acres of 1919–1921. Georgia has a forecast of 45,000 acres. Florida 30,900 acres, and Texas 25,000 acres.

In the intermediate onion States, the commercial acreage of this crop is forecast at 9,350 acres, or almost exactly the same as the acreage of last year. It is much above the acreages of 1919–1921, which ranged from 7,050 to 8,190 acres. New Jersey leads these States with an acreage forecast at 2,300 acres.

Details by States concerning the acreages of these three truck crops may be found in the accompanying table.

Forecast of the commercial Acreage Planted and to be Planted in Cantaloupes, Watermelons, and Onions in the Early and Intermediate States.

Cantaloupes.

State.	Acreage. 1919	1920	1921	1922	Forecast of acreage, 1923.	Per cent of 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*
Alabama	290	290	300	300	300	100
Arizona	4,600	2,740	3,880	4,500	2,200	49
Arkansas	11,160	7,740	10,290	7,510	4,500	60
California:						
Imperial Valley	14,000	21,370	21,350	31,300	26,000	83
San Joaquin	10,480	8,450	6,500	7,000	5,500	79
Other	2,180	2,300	2,360	5,880	5,200	88
Delaware	3,050	2,360	3,500	4,080	3,500	86
Florida	1,010	1,150	720	840	2,520	300
Georgia	1,940	1,330	1,520	7,540	5,070	67
Illinois	860	860	880	880	1,000	114
Maryland	4,780	4,780	5,480	6,000	5,200	87
Missouri	300	560	920	880	1,200	136
Nevada	110	150	350	1,400	1,500	107
North Carolina	1,740	1,910	2,880	3,960	2,200	56
Oklahoma	.....	.....	200	400	400	100
South Carolina	500	790	1,220	1,510	900	60
Texas, Lower Valley	510	620	800	770	1,950	253
Total, early and intermediate	57,570	57,400	63,150	84,750	69,140	82

Watermelons.

State.	Acreage. 1919	1920	1921	1922	Forecast of acreage, 1923.	Per cent of 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*
Alabama	5,790	6,450	7,910	12,760	7,500	59
Arizona	850	500	1,200	1,200	1,200	100
California, Imp. Valley	1,200	1,500	2,400	4,000	4,800	120
Florida	15,380	27,340	19,100	38,100	30,900	81
Georgia	30,830	41,890	39,700	65,670	45,000	69
Mississippi	360	460	570	740	750	101
North Carolina	4,020	3,420	5,380	6,420	5,000	78
South Carolina	7,680	8,710	9,300	15,710	11,200	71
Texas	19,090	21,250	28,600	25,240	25,000	99
Total, early	85,200	111,520	114,160	169,840	131,350	77

Onions.

State.	Acreage. 1919	1920	1921	1922	Forecast of acreage, 1923.	Per cent of 1922.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*
Iowa	1,190	1,580	1,240	1,600	1,650	103
Kentucky	1,000	900	1,000	1,000	900	90
New Jersey	2,380	2,610	2,380	2,360	2,300	97
Texas [1]	420	750	1,000	1,500	1,500	100
Virginia	870	950	1,120	1,320	1,300	98
Washington	1,190	1,400	1,280	1,530	1,700	111
Total, intermediate	7,050	8,190	8,020	9,310	9,350	100

[1] Not including the Bermuda onions of south Texas.

Mortality of Farm Animals Declines.

The rate of mortality of farm horses and mules from disease, expressed in 10-year averages, shows a steady decline from 19.7 per 1,000 horses and mules on farms January 1 in the average of 1892–1901 to 18.8 in 1902–1911, and to 18.0 in 1912–1922, with 1915 omitted because no reports were received.

Cattle losses from disease had the rate of 19.1 per 1,000 in the first and third periods and the higher rate of 20.8 in the second. The rate of losses of cattle from exposure rose from 15.1 in 1892–1901 to 17.2 in 1902–1911, and fell to 14.2 in 1912–1922.

Swine have had a much larger rate of loss from disease than any other class of farm animals for which reports have been made. Their rate of 84.3 in the first period was followed by fall to 51.2 in the second and rise to 66.4 in the third.

HEAVY SHEEP LOSSES FROM EXPOSURE.

The rate of mortality of sheep from disease gained from 23.0 per 1,000 in 1892–1901 to 25.3 in 1902–1911, followed by decline to 22.4 in 1912–1922. The rates of losses from exposure were somewhat greater—23.3 in the first period, 34.3 in the second, and 26.8 in the third.

For lambs, the losses from disease and exposure are combined and the record began in 1910. The rate for 1912–1922 was 56.8.

Upon referring to the accompanying table of loss rates, it may be observed that the average rate for the period of 1912–1922 was lower than that for 1892–1901 in the case of losses of cattle and horses and mules from exposure, and swine and sheep losses from disease. The rate for the last period, 1912–1922, was lower than for 1902–1911 for losses of horses and mules from exposure and of cattle and sheep from both disease and exposure, but higher for swine losses from disease, because of hog cholera in 1913 and 1914.

A conspicuous feature of the table is the lower death rates in 1923 than the averages for the preceding 10 years, except that the sheep rate of mortality from disease in 1923 is the same as the 10-year average.

Mortality of Live Stock from Disease and Exposure.

[Rates of losses during year ending in spring per 1,000 animals on farms Jan. 1 of same year, in 10-year averages, and for 1923.]

Period.	Horses and mules. Exposure.	Cattle. Disease.	Cattle. Exposure.	Swine. Disease.	Sheep. Disease.	Sheep. Exposure.	Lambs. Disease and exposure.
	Per 1,000.	*Per 1,000.*	*Per 1,000.*	*Per 1,000.*	*Per 1,000.*	*Per 1,000.*	*Per 1,000.*
1892–1901	19.7	19.1	15.1	84.3	23.0	23.3	.....
1902–1911	18.8	20.8	17.2	51.2	25.3	34.3	.....
1912–1922	18.0	19.1	14.2	66.4	22.4	26.8	56.8
1923	15.0	16.7	12.7	50.5	22.4	23.9	49.7

The South Carolina snap bean acreage is less than 75% of last year. A considerable acreage was destroyed by frost April 1 and only partly replanted. Movement began in the week ending May 12, but was heavier the following week. Yields are light owing to poor stands and damage from cold.

Carload Shipments of Citrus Fruits for March.

Product and State.	March. 1923	1922	5-year average.	February. 1923	1922	5-year average.
GRAPEFRUIT.						
Arizona	16	.....	4	22	4	7
California	37	47	34	84	38	41
Florida	2,633	2,041	1,868	1,771	1,761	1,432
Total	2,686	2,088	1,906	1,877	1,803	1,480
LEMONS.						
California	668	925	805	626	677	709
ORANGES.						
California	5,538	4,222	4,895	4,322	1,732	3,091
Florida	2,452	1,802	2,217	3,687	2,750	2,895
Total	7,990	6,024	7,112	8,009	4,482	5,986

Live Stock and Meats

Cattle and Sheep Prices Trend Upward.

Beef steers during the week ending May 12 reached the highest point since February 27, with top heavies making $10.50. Fat wooled lambs advanced to $16, the highest price in more than a year. Although advances were emphatic on most bovine and ovine arrivals, hogs sank to new low levels for the year, top lights selling downward to $7.85. Fat sheep also declined considerably, heavy kinds in instances losing $1 or more compared with recent high levels, heavy fat ewes for the first time this year cashing downward to $5.50.

Chicago receipts of cattle as well as the aggregate of receipts elsewhere were considerably under those of a week earlier and the corresponding period last year. Hog runs, however, were abnormally large for May and the Monday run of 62,573 at Chicago was the largest single day's receipts for the month in fifteen years. Receipts at the 10 markets gained about 130,000 head over the corresponding week a year ago, and was suggestive of the generous supply of marketable hogs in the country.

Upturns on fat steers, yearlings, and beef heifers were largely 25¢–50¢, in-between grades gaining the most. Fat cows advanced 25¢–35¢ and canners and cutters largely 25¢. Other killing classes of cattle held about steady. Lights and butcher weight hogs declined 20¢–40¢. Fat lambs gained 75¢–$1.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS SLOW.

The activity in killing classes of cattle contrasted sharply with the stocker and feeder movement which was mostly slow and draggy. Relatively high initial prices, high corn values, and backward pastures were bearish factors that retarded buying on country account. Demand centered conspicuously on meaty and half-fat kinds.

Shipping demand was instrumental in boosting fat cattle and fat lamb values. Outsiders also bought hogs more liberally than during the previous week, but in the face of big runs and accumulating pork products the supply was too large for the demand.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May 7–12, 1923	164,800	647,800	193,400
Apr. 30–May 5, 1923	174,865	676,852	187,787
May 8–13, 1922	175,294	516,120	186,877

Cattle.—Handy and heavy-weight beef steers predominated in fat steer receipts and yearlings, consequently were comparatively scarce and in active demand from practically all interests. The extreme top price on yearlings during the week was $10.25. Active outlet for dressed beef and the fact that fat she-stock offerings were unusually light converged interest on beef steers. Competition by finishers for qualitied finishing material also lent an active and price-boosting influence. At the high time, several hundred beef steers averaging 1150–1550 pounds sold about $10, although the bulk of beef steers and yearlings cashed at $8.75–$10 and killers were unable to get many plain steers carrying much weight under $8.50.

Most thin stockers and feeders cashed within a spread of $7–$8, relatively few, except plainly bred stockers, selling below the inside figure. Well-bred thin feeders, however, sold upward to $8.25, and from that figure upward an increasing covering of flesh was in evidence. Weight discrimination by finishers was not so common as insistence for quality.

The comparative handful of she stock consisted largely of beef heifers, of which choice grade animals averaging 706 pounds sold upward to $9.50. Plain light heifers, selling under $6.50, were in little better than feeder flesh. Fat cows sold mostly for $5.50–$7.25, and a few heavy kosher cows made $8 and better. Canners and cutters were most numerous at $3.65–$4.75.

After selling upward to $5.50, heavy bologna bulls, in the absence of adequate shipping demand, reacted and closed around $5.35, with the bulk bringing $5–$5.25. Rough, heavy fat bulls were neglected, but the outlet for fat, smooth, though often heavy, beef bulls was broad and prices higher, some 1,500-pound averages selling upward to $7. Choice yearling bulls frequently exceeded this figure.

The supply of veal calves was about equal to the demand, and prices remained in line with those of a week earlier. Small killers and shippers competed actively for choice 140–180-pound averages, handpicking these around $10.50, with a few upward to $11, while packers absorbed most of the medium to good calves in droves at $8.50–$9. Common to medium light vealers cashed at around $8–$8.25.

HOG RECEIPTS INCREASE.

Hogs.—Increased receipts at all principal markets were responsible for a very bearish undertone to the trade in general, and prices on practically all grades showed uneven declines from the close of the previous week. Receipts at Chicago gained around 2,000 head over last week and close to 47,000 over the corresponding period a year ago.

Trading was very draggy and slow throughout the week. There was an oversupply for this time of the year and quite a few were carried over without being offered for sale on the day of arrival. Each succeeding day saw a repetition of this occurrence, and on closing days there were extremely heavy holdovers.

The bulk of lights and butchers closed from 20¢–40¢ lower than the previous week. The closing top price on choice lights was $7.95 compared with $8.30 the week before. Shipping orders were only moderate with around 25,000 head going to eastern points. Packing sows held up better, comparatively, than other classes, although at the close they were about 10¢–15¢ lower than at the close of the previous week, the bulk going from $6.25–$6.50. Pigs sold very unevenly. On opening days there was practically no demand and prices were considerably lower, but later increased shipping orders stimulated the market and closing prices were fully steady with the week before. The bulk of the more desirable 110–130-pound pigs sold from $6.50–$7.50 toward the week end, while the plain light types went from $6.35 down.

Sheep.—While lambs advanced 75¢–$1.25, prices on the very limited supply of aged sheep fell 50¢–$1. The quality of Colorado lambs indicated season-end clearances, and supplies from other sources were too limited to permit packers and shippers to fill their daily orders without keen competition at advanced prices. Reports from the most authentic sources indicated that before the spring crop movement is in full blast there will be four or six weeks of comparatively light supplies. The best old crop wooled lambs topped at $16, a price not equaled on this class since May a year ago. Clipped offerings sold up to $14, the bulk of handyweight offerings clearing at $13–$13.75. In their eagerness to get supplies buyers took most bands without sorting out the usual number of heavies. When 105–110-pound lambs were sold separately the price ranged from $11–$11.25 on closing sessions. Corn Belt feed lots sent in several shipments of which some handyweights showing exceptional finish made comparatively outstanding prices. Good 67-pound wooled Navajo lambs fed in near-by States sold within 50¢ of the top on Friday at $15.50. Yearling, as well as more aged wethers, were limited to natives. Fed yearling prices advanced moderately in sympathy with fat lambs, some selling at $11–$11.50. Ewe prices dragged from the week's opening, shippers giving some relief on closing days by taking 120–150-pound clipped offerings at $6.25–$7. Such spring lambs as reached Chicago were natives and were heavily sorted, tops making $16.50–$17 and culls $13–$14.50. Omaha received fairly generous supplies of California spring lambs which sold mostly at $14.75–$15.50, while 60-pound feeders were liberally taken out of the bands at $13–$13.25.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week May 7–12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	74,338	16,429	57,909	173,496	26,780	146,716	58,710	18,488	40,222
Denver [1]	9,246	4,180	2,783	10,961	3,967	7,706	21,243	16,979	3,306
East St. Louis	17,336	3,859	14,646	94,982	38,752	49,004	6,229	717	3,557
Fort Worth	24,391	15,516	6,976	7,828	2,185	4,718	23,796	16,229	10,484
Indianapolis [1]	9,550	4,203	5,035	46,568	16,140	28,519	828	403	486
Kansas City	34,010	12,247	20,557	77,703	7,994	68,624	25,518	6,108	19,614
Oklahoma City	4,714	1,878	3,136	10,269	1,004	10,282	3	.....	4
Omaha	29,445	8,227	20,542	52,486	11,339	40,857	55,171	9,100	39,982
St. Joseph [1]	8,573	3,626	5,778	38,949	7,948	32,661	16,387	2,575	14,030
St. Paul [1]	25,301	6,226	18,837	64,974	5,493	58,424	1,053	3	1,090
Sioux City	12,708	5,057	7,048	44,914	23,138	25,467	283	.....	214
Wichita [1]	7,228	5,672	1,055	15,475	670	14,362	2,013	1,628	381
Total	256,840	87,120	164,302	638,605	145,410	487,340	211,234	72,230	133,370
Total Apr. 30–May 5, 1923	270,158	103,195	170,020	671,581	157,449	485,441	188,601	45,109	137,975
Total May 8–13, 1922	259,864	98,335	149,048	519,228	100,220	406,825	173,235	42,636	120,561

[1] Week ending Friday, May 11.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week May 7-12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	319	626	533	17.0	21.2	18.3	1,182	1,123	1,111	$9.01	$8.78	$8.01
901-1,000 lbs.	132	208	317	7.0	7.0	10.9	970	945	958	8.34	7.92	7.34
801-900 lbs.	405	609	497	21.6	20.6	17.0	850	855	846	7.97	7.56	7.48
701-800 lbs.	248	487	623	13.2	16.5	21.3	739	747	738	7.50	7.29	7.12
700 lbs. down	773	1,026	948	41.2	34.7	32.5	620	603	595	7.42	7.41	7.12
Total	1,878	2,955	2,918	100.0	100.0	100.0	806	813	802	8.03	7.87	7.44

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week May 7-12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.
Choice and prime	2,801	3,017	3,459	9.4	10.0	11.0	1,270	1,280	1,251	$10.09	$9.90	$8.84
Good	9,702	11,562	13,837	32.4	38.2	44.0	1,152	1,159	1,145	9.47	9.25	8.38
Medium	12,555	12,713	10,691	41.9	42.1	34.0	982	977	1,034	8.83	8.51	8.00
Common	4,882	2,938	3,430	16.3	9.7	11.0	762	825	903	8.08	7.70	7.51
Total	29,940	30,230	31,417	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,028	1,061	1,092	9.12	8.93	8.24

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of May 7-12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 7-12, 1923.	Apr. 30-May 5, 1923.	May 8-13, 1922.
Cattle.																							
Beef steers:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.20	$10.03	$8.98	$10.58	$10.10	$10.05	$8.95	$10.53	.....	.....	$10.02	$9.82	$8.68	$10.17	$9.63	$9.50	$8.52	$10.14	$9.90	$9.74	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.62	9.38	8.42	9.93	9.54	9.44	8.52	10.00	$8.12	$7.98	9.35	9.10	8.13	9.40	9.01	8.73	8.04	9.48	9.08	8.96	$8.75	$8.75	$8.00
Medium	8.90	8.63	7.94	9.33	8.64	8.52	7.84	9.16	7.25	7.10	8.78	8.48	7.64	8.83	8.43	8.08	7.62	8.86	8.40	8.25	8.00	8.00	7.48
Common	7.98	7.68	7.38	8.62	7.52	7.34	6.96	8.25	5.62	5.48	7.86	7.64	7.15	8.18	7.51	7.11	7.12	8.21	7.64	7.46	7.12	7.12	6.95
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	10.08	9.95	9.10	10.72	10.02	9.98	8.95	10.62	.....	.....	9.89	9.68	8.70	10.22	9.57	9.50	8.64	10.28	9.90	9.69	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.52	9.26	8.54	10.01	9.30	9.24	8.52	9.98	8.40	8.05	9.14	8.84	8.18	9.41	8.82	8.71	8.16	9.61	9.08	8.88	8.75	8.75	8.00
Medium	8.73	8.48	8.01	9.30	8.36	8.32	7.84	9.15	7.38	6.92	8.37	8.06	7.70	8.79	8.11	7.92	7.68	8.91	8.20	8.09	8.00	8.00	7.48
Common	7.80	7.44	7.44	8.49	7.24	7.12	6.96	8.18	5.75	5.30	7.31	7.08	7.04	8.00	7.11	6.85	7.10	7.99	7.26	7.13	7.00	7.00	6.95
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, com. to choice	7.88	7.64	7.19	8.44	7.75	7.60	7.62	9.03	5.50	5.50	6.87	6.66	6.88	7.78	6.88	6.75	6.75	7.86	6.78	6.75	7.00	6.88	6.75
Cows, com. to choice	6.48	6.30	6.08	7.44	6.38	6.38	5.92	7.22	4.82	4.75	6.06	5.98	5.80	6.96	6.24	6.18	5.90	7.12	6.16	5.98	5.95	5.88	5.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.92	5.88	5.64	7.05	5.98	5.88	5.38	6.71	3.75	3.75	5.45	5.38	4.96	6.28	5.75	5.72	4.98	6.43	5.35	5.30	4.75	4.75	5.30
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	4.08	3.94	4.27	4.86	3.60	3.50	4.00	4.51	2.75	2.75	3.54	3.50	3.92	4.24	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.42	3.72	3.58	3.45	3.38	3.50
Canner steers	4.88	4.62	5.27	5.47	4.28	4.12	4.12	4.81	2.75	2.75	4.10	4.00	4.25	4.75	.....	.....	4.25	4.92	.....	.....	4.20	4.12	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to choice	9.10	9.20	7.90	9.41	7.78	7.78	7.45	9.48	7.98	7.88	7.92	7.75	7.55	8.89	9.08	8.82	8.95	9.52	7.50	7.52	6.10	6.50	5.80
Heavy wt., com. to choice	6.30	6.35	5.68	6.93	6.50	6.40	6.38	7.84	5.38	5.38	6.62	6.50	6.45	7.11	6.62	6.55	6.50	7.08	6.00	5.90	5.00	5.00	4.50
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to choice	7.73	7.50	7.03	8.50	7.50	7.50	6.68	7.98	5.75	5.75	7.69	7.58	7.18	8.44	7.48	7.20	7.10	8.33	7.42	7.32	6.62	6.62	6.00
750-1,000 lbs., com. to choice	7.40	7.19	7.03	8.33	7.32	7.25	6.25	7.68	5.50	5.50	7.60	7.50	7.28	8.32	7.23	7.00	6.99	8.06	7.42	7.32	6.38	6.38	6.35
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, com. to choice	6.82	6.61	6.85	7.73	6.45	6.32	5.88	6.89	5.38	5.38	7.16	7.08	6.96	7.51	6.60	6.38	6.86	7.37	6.80	6.62	6.00	6.00	6.22
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	5.18	4.98	5.23	6.27	4.88	4.80	5.00	5.83	3.75	3.75	4.75	4.70	5.25	6.05	4.60	4.50	5.50	5.84	4.62	4.62	4.50	4.50	4.62
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.38	[5] 8.00	6.12	6.12	7.50	7.50	7.58	8.07	7.20	7.12	7.55	8.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.25	[5] 6.12	3.88	3.88	5.62	5.62	6.02	6.06	5.45	5.38	6.18	6.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	8.15	8.40	11.00	15.60	8.10	8.40	11.05	15.50	7.65	7.90	7.65	7.95	10.70	14.90	7.45	7.80	10.50	14.80	7.55	7.95	7.60	8.10	10.60
Bulk of sales	7.64	7.95	10.55	11.22	7.76	8.20	10.75	11.48	7.36	7.65	7.37	7.73	10.43	10.94	7.19	7.46	10.26	10.68	7.32	7.74	7.08	7.65	10.13
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to choice	7.55	7.82	10.50	11.05	7.62	8.02	10.58	11.02	7.32	7.64	7.34	7.72	10.43	10.75	7.16	7.44	10.27	10.61	7.25	7.69	6.99	7.49	10.07
Medium (201-250 lbs.) med. to ch.	7.77	8.08	10.68	11.38	7.71	8.15	10.75	11.42	7.38	7.68	7.42	7.82	10.53	10.97	7.22	7.53	10.35	10.88	7.32	7.74	7.10	7.69	10.21
Light (151-200 lbs.) com. to choice	7.76	8.07	10.85	11.54	7.71	8.16	10.66	11.52	7.12	7.48	7.31	7.62	10.48	11.08	7.19	7.50	10.41	10.98	7.25	7.72	7.22	7.84	10.34
Light lights (130-150 lbs.) com. to choice	7.33	7.60	10.66	11.36	6.99	7.59	10.50	11.28	6.82	7.03	7.07	7.37	10.38	[6] 9.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.12	7.64	10.46
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	6.75	6.87	9.66	10.10	6.10	6.32	9.20	9.38	6.12	6.50	6.24	6.58	9.21	9.46	6.20	6.48	9.62	9.98	6.05	6.40	5.83	6.12	9.27
Rough (200 lbs. up)	6.31	6.38	9.39	9.72	5.97	6.21	8.77	9.02	5.34	5.62	6.14	6.46	8.88	8.98	6.02	6.34	9.21	9.48	5.86	6.30	5.67	5.88	8.88
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to choice	6.68	6.86	10.37	10.87	6.23	6.85	10.00	10.62	5.26	5.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.30	11.42
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.58	5.90	9.54	9.87	.....	.....	6.61	6.81	10.05	10.13	5.33	5.81	9.98	10.21	.....	.....	6.90	7.56	11.17
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	12.82	14.46	12.91	14.01	12.27	13.90	12.40	13.31	.....	.....	12.26	13.99	12.72	13.63	12.26	14.18	12.79	13.69	11.99	14.21	12.20	13.70	12.22
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	12.60	13.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.44	13.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	10.25	11.82	9.65	10.88	9.52	11.20	9.75	11.14	.....	.....	9.72	11.50	9.72	10.98	9.90	11.75	9.78	11.02	9.38	11.68	9.32	11.05	8.95
Feeder, med. to choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.80	11.85	11.23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring lambs	.....	.....	14.75	15.16	.....	.....	14.08	14.54	11.35	11.81	.....	.....	13.98	14.52	.....	.....	14.05	14.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	9.98	11.88	10.50	11.48	9.35	11.25	10.00	8.82	8.30	9.40	9.92	11.61	10.04	11.13	9.50	11.38	9.78	10.87	9.80	11.68	9.22	11.18	10.02
Wethers, med. to prime	7.18	9.75	8.25	9.18	7.48	8.62	7.55	9.48	6.48	7.35	7.45	9.58	8.00	8.41	7.15	8.80	8.42	9.20	7.45	9.38	6.75	9.10	7.65
Ewes, med. to choice	6.22	8.25	6.68	8.30	6.55	7.88	6.20	7.18	5.58	6.32	6.38	8.54	6.84	7.46	6.98	8.00	6.88	8.15	6.38	8.25	6.40	8.23	6.55
Ewes, culls and common	3.22	5.38	3.50	4.80	3.20	4.50	3.30	3.42	3.18	3.38	3.48	5.38	4.15	4.80	3.15	5.25	4.05	5.04	3.40	5.00	3.18	5.50	3.25

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 10-15, 1920; May 9-14, 1921; and May 8-13, 1922.
[5] Two-year average.
[6] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.

Fresh Meats Show Improved Demand.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Substantial price advances on most classes of fresh meats at eastern markets and Chicago during the week ending May 11 reflected an improved demand. Fresh pork prices at Chicago, however, declined somewhat toward the end of the week, bringing them more nearly into line with prices at eastern markets.

Beef.—Choice grade steer beef while not abundant, was on sale at all markets and the general quality of beef was fairly high. Prices were mostly firm to higher on both steer and cow carcasses. Steer receipts were about normal, while the supply of cows and heifers was light. Hindquarter cuts were in better demand than those from forequarters but the demand for the latter showed considerable improvement over recent previous weeks.

LIGHT RECEIPTS OF BULL CARCASSES.

Receipts of bull carcasses were light but prices held about steady. Kosher beef trade was irregular, prices declining around $1 at Boston, but were slightly higher at New York and about steady elsewhere, although the undertone was weak.

Veal.—The moderate receipts of veal at New York and Philadelphia were largely of good and medium grades while poorer grades predominated at Boston. Better grades, however, were in best demand a few of prime grade selling up to $20 with choice gaining $2–$3 at New York. Prices at Boston were weak to lower. Around 700 carcasses of fresh Canadian veal at New York grading medium and good sold about in line with the domestic product. Frozen sides of medium grade brought from $9.50–$10.50. At Chicago receipts were moderate and prices steady to slightly higher. Quality was fairly good. The fairly generous supply of country dressed calves of good quality had the preference at that market.

Lamb.—Prices on all grades of lamb and spring lamb were sharply higher, with greatest advances at New York. Receipts of spring lambs as well as choice light lambs were light. The latter sold readily which helped price advances on other grades, although to a large extent light-weight kinds were preferred regardless of quality. Many of the spring lambs offered were deficient in finish and found a narrow outlet. Frozen Argentine lamb sold slowly at a range of $20–$22 at eastern markets.

MUTTON PRICES ADVANCE SHARPLY.

Mutton.—Mutton values advanced sharply from $2–$4 at Chicago, while New York and Boston prices were about steady and those of Philadelphia weak to $2 lower. Receipts were moderate and except at Philadelphia sold fairly readily. Frozen Argentine mutton sold around $12 at Boston.

Pork.—Receipts of fresh pork at eastern markets were light with a shortage of light average loins. Frozen loins were used to supply the deficiency in supplies, but were not readily sold. At New York frozen light loins moved better than heavy fresh loins at about equal prices. Supplies at Chicago were fairly liberal, and prices held up fairly well. Some delayed cars arriving after midweek which formed the bulk of supplies after that time, caused some uneveness in values and slightly lower prices due to the condition of the stock.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of May 7–12, 1923, with Comparisons

Commodity.	May 7–12, 1923.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	May 8–13, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$22.25	$22.25	$31.50	$31.75
Hams, No. 2, smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	19.38	20.00	28.50	29.17
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.00	12.50	16.50	17.83
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	29.75	30.50	33.50	40.67
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	23.25	23.25	25.75	29.92
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.12	14.12	16.25	17.90
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	10.88	10.88	11.75	13.59
Pure lard, tierces	13.12	13.25	13.38	16.00
Compound lard, tierces	14.12	14.00	13.38	15.34

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 10–15, 1920; May 9–14, 1921; May 8–13, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of May 7–12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	May 7–12, 1923.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	May 8–13, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]	May 7–12, 1923.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	May 8–13, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$16.50	$16.50	$14.95	$16.22	$15.75	$15.40	$15.00	.....
Good	14.90	14.50	14.35	16.72	14.50	14.35	14.55	$16.78
Medium	13.90	13.25	13.50	15.67	13.50	13.35	13.65	15.67
Common	12.30	11.50	12.50	14.48	11.25	11.75	13.05	14.28
Cow—								
Good	11.50	11.50	11.75	14.60	12.00	12.50	11.20	13.92
Medium	9.60	9.50	10.75	13.45	11.25	11.55	10.40	12.93
Common	8.85	8.75	9.75	12.18	10.50	10.70	9.50	[3] 12.05
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	9.75	12.50
Common	8.88	8.82	8.98	10.91	8.50	8.75	9.25	11.50
Veal:								
Choice	17.50	16.90	16.90	18.80	18.00	16.30	16.00	[3] 18.94
Good	15.50	14.90	14.90	16.77	15.50	14.50	13.50	16.50
Medium	13.50	12.90	12.10	14.90	13.00	12.00	12.50	14.90
Common	10.10	9.70	9.00	12.00	10.65	9.70	10.50	12.67
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	18.00	18.00	27.00	[2] 25.00	18.50	18.50	28.50	[2] 26.25
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	20.20	18.30	23.85	24.52	20.10	18.25	23.90	26.73
10–12 lbs. average	19.25	16.95	22.30	22.97	18.50	16.80	22.90	25.00
12–14 lbs. average	17.65	15.25	20.10	21.43	17.50	15.45	21.90	23.67
14–16 lbs. average	15.60	13.85	18.50	19.77	16.40	14.40	20.90	21.70
16 lbs. and over	13.75	12.65	17.50	[2] 15.90	14.90	12.55	19.90	[2] 18.70
Shoulders:								
Skinned	11.00	10.60	14.20	15.77	12.25	11.60	15.50	17.27
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.50	9.50	13.75	14.92	11.50	10.50	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	8.50	8.50	13.25	13.75	10.5	9.50	14.50	16.15
Butts:								
Boston style	12.10	11.60	16.35	18.00	13.00	13.00	18.40	20.27
Spare ribs	8.30	8.10	9.80	[2] 9.16	10.00	10.00	12.00	[2] 11.75
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	26.20	24.40	30.50	29.43	27.50	24.50	31.00	29.60
Good	23.50	21.90	29.50	27.47	25.70	23.10	28.60	27.73
Medium	21.60	19.90	28.00	25.63	22.80	21.50	25.80	25.70
Common	19.70	18.40	25.50	22.73	22.10	20.50	25.20	[4] 24.75
Spring lamb	29.20	27.40	32.00	[2] 29.70	30.40	29.20	32.70	[2] 31.10
Mutton:								
Good	16.30	14.50	20.50	19.83	16.00	16.80	20.67	19.33
Medium	14.10	12.50	18.50	18.03	14.50	15.30	18.30	17.50
Common	11.90	10.40	14.75	15.32	12.50	12.90	16.80	[4] 16.55

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: May 10–15, 1920; May 9–14, 1921; May 8–13, 1922.
[2] 2-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.
[3] 2-year average.
[4] 2-year average; does not include 1921, when prices were lowest.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week May 7–12, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Monday	249	$7.82	193	$7.99	187	$7.33	211	$7.47	256	$6.98	222	$7.41	220	$7.30
Tuesday	241	7.57	193	7.70	193	7.14	213	7.30	255	6.92	217	7.20	217	7.09
Wednesday	250	7.53	197	7.53	181	7.02	211	7.24	255	6.92	229	7.07	219	6.96
Thursday	235	7.67	183	7.65	183	7.19	203	7.30	252	7.19	222	7.25	219	7.02
Friday	233	7.66	199	7.63	188	7.32	228	7.31	263	7.17	217	7.28	229	7.05
Saturday	248	7.62	193	7.88	177	7.06	222	7.40	252	7.24	229	7.24	217	6.99
Average:														
Apr. 7–12, 1923	243	7.66	195	7.72	186	7.20	212	7.33	256	7.04	223	7.22	219	7.06
Apr. 30–May 5, 1923	242	8.01	196	8.19	183	7.59	207	7.73	255	7.35	234	7.54	219	7.68
May 8–13, 1922	244	10.52	193	10.73	.....	.....	217	10.46	258	10.23	.....	.....	242	10.15

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week May 5–11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week May 5–11, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week May 5–11, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week May 5–11, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	3,184	67.9	208	216.7		
Denver	3,900	43.3	680	198.2	8,806	
East St. Louis	2,325	164.4	802	55.8		
Fort Worth	6,363	103.5	383	93.2	2,248	322.1
Indianapolis	266	67.0	183	58.5		
Kansas City	9,200	104.1	2,310	84.3	2,648	63.0
Oklahoma City	1,111	37.2	303	70.6		
Omaha	2,651	77.4	208			
St. Joseph	1,699	250.6	502	241.3	2,344	283.8
St. Paul	4,147	77.0	3,064	103.1	3	3.1
Sioux City	2,552	76.7	383	107.3		
Wichita	5,469	137.2	584	222.0		
Total	42,867	96.8	9,610	102.9	16,049	138.0
State destination:						
California					2,710	
Colorado	1,159	114.9	607	446.3	5,106	
Connecticut	40					
Illinois	3,934	122.7	698	43.4		
Indiana	673	71.9	183	20.7		
Iowa	4,879	92.3	2,570	156.8	1,825	239.8
Kansas	9,090	104.4	165	28.2	301	24.5
Kentucky	264	77.0				
Louisiana	38	76.0				
Michigan	853	102.5	1,129	185.4		
Minnesota	801	48.7	213	39.7	238	109.2
Missouri	3,569	103.2	1,437	99.6	3,890	121.9
Nebraska	9,379	196.0	1,021		403	16.9
New Hampshire			173			
New Jersey	61	305.0				
New York	141	57.8	492	109.3		
North Dakota	39	40.2				
Ohio	770	64.7	382	150.4		
Oklahoma	3,016	52.3	138	32.2		
Pennsylvania	62	62.6				
South Dakota	921	144.1	164			
Texas	1,101	57.2	238	161.9	794	173.4
Virginia	87	40.5				
West Virginia	134	112.6				
Wisconsin	1,650	71.1			280	220.5
Wyoming	206	35.0			502	
Total	42,867	96.8	9,610	102.9	16,049	138.0

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922 to May 11, 1923	3,791,569	502,279	2,883,040
Same period one year ago	2,889,586	301,894	2,383,785
Same period two years ago	2,773,244	359,062	3,616,194
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	133.9	152.0	96.1

Report on Hides and Skins, March, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind.	Stocks on hand—				Number sold during—		
	Mar. 31, 1923.	Feb. 28, 1923.	Mar. 31, 1922.	Average Mar. 31, 1921 and 1922.	March, 1923.	March, 1922.	Average March, 1921 and 1922.
Cattle	6,749,130	6,649,639	5,662,097	7,228,253	2,518,339	1,499,490	1,304,836
Calf and kip	3,699,835	3,716,656	3,880,864	4,009,392	857,474	744,559	743,186
Sheep and lamb	8,509,528	9,058,455	11,940,723	11,014,656	3,262,159	1,276,286	1,274,913
Goat and kid	7,779,359	7,950,484	8,044,079	8,301,328	1,235,828	1,230,319	1,126,623

A shipment of 1,380 quarters of chilled (fresh) beef weighing 207,000 pounds arrived at New York on April 23 from Argentina.

March Pork Prices Reach New Low Levels.

Pork prices during March, 1923, on the basis of the average for the three eastern markets reached the lowest levels in three years. Prices on good grade beef, pork, and mutton were the lowest since April, 1922. The same is true of lamb prices except for February, 1923 when the price was slightly higher than in March. Although good grade beef carcasses were 38¢ per 100 pounds higher in March, 1923, than during the corresponding month of 1922, they were $2.88 under the March 1920–21–22 average. March prices on good veal, on the other hand, were slightly lower than in 1922 and $4.54 below the 3-year average for the month. Fresh and cured pork, lamb, and mutton also showed similar price declines.

MORE HOGS INSPECTED FOR SLAUGHTER.

March inspected slaughter of hogs in 1923 increased over that of 1922 by about 1,488,000 head. Sheep and lambs likewise made considerable gains amounting to over 140.000 head. Cattle inspected slaughter during March, 1923, although about 14,000 head greater during the previous March, did not change remarkably in comparison with the latter date or the 3-year average, and the same may be said of calf slaughterings in which a decrease of something over 23,000 head occurred.

Average dressed weights of all the important kinds of meat animals with the exception of cattle, were heavier during March, 1923 than March, 1922, and calf and hog carcasses were also heavier than average weights for the March 3-year average. Average live and dressed cattle weights for the month were both less than the March, 1922 figures, by 39.7 pounds and 22.7 pounds respectively. Average live weights of sheep and lambs also decreased in comparison with March, 1922, and the March 3-year average, while dressed weights increased slightly over the month in 1922. They were 0.8 of a pound, however, under the 3-year average weight.

In keeping with the increased tendency to market corn during the past year in the form of pork, average live and dressed weights of porkers increased over both March, 1922, and the 3-year average. There was a gain over the former period of over 5.8 pounds in average live weight and over 6.9 pounds in average dressed weight.

UPWARD PRICE TREND SHOWN.

The trend of prices for cattle and calves going to slaughter was upward for the country as a whole for March, 1923, compared with March, 1922, and the month's 3-year average, the price differential between the first two periods being 37¢ per 100 pounds for cattle and 75¢ per 100 pounds for calves. The hog price differential of $2.22 between the same periods, however, was in the nature of a decrease and the price trend was also substantially beneath that of the March, 1920–21–22 average. The average cost of sheep, although 53¢ lower than March, 1922 was $1.89 above the 3-year average.

Although the export of 365,000 pounds of fresh beef and veal during March, 1923 was an increase of nearly 72,000 pounds over March, 1922, they were about 1,912,000 pounds less than the month's average for 1920–21–22. Cured-beef exports were more stable and were only about 123,000 pounds under the 3-year average. Exports of oleo oil and stearin were also more stable and gained nearly 1,671,000 pounds over the 3-year average for the month. Cured pork exports totaled nearly 69,766,000 pounds for March, 1923, and about 57,717,000 for the corresponding month in 1922, both figures being well below the 3-year average. Lard exports made greater gains and amounted to over 112,141,000 pounds for March, 1923, and over 65,633,000 for March, 1922.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending May 12 amounted to 3,428 bales, weighing 1,388,954 lbs., valued at $410,727. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 10,248 bales and 41 bags, weighing 4,107,814 lbs., valued at $1,936,249.

Arrivals of Wool at Storehouses in Australia.

From the beginning of the present season up to January 31, 1923, amounted to 1,475,900 bales, of which 1,000,000 bales have been sold as free wool. Arrivals during January totaled 545,000 bales. British Australian Wool Realization Association wool stocks on hand unsold on January 31 were: Australian, 495,000 bales; New Zealand, 322,000 bales.

Statistical Report of the Live-Stock and Meat Situation, March, 1923, with Comparisons.

	March.			January–March.		
	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923	3-year average.[1]	1922	1923
Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.						
Inspected slaughter:						
Cattle	659,259	673,701	687,634	1,955,784	1,884,367	2,066,453
Calves	380,634	391,439	367,979	944,553	959,285	1,016,059
Average live weight:						
Cattle ... pounds	[2] 1,009.44	1,012.85	973.12	[2] 1,003.73	[3] 1,012.45	[3] 975.44
Calves ... do	[2] 143.12	142.66	148.83	[2] 155.50	[3] 154.44	[3] 159.97
Average dressed weight:						
Cattle ... do	567.45	558.70	536.04	553.39	[3] 553.33	[3] 532.87
Calves ... do	85.03	81.37	88.15	90.78	[3] 87.23	[3] 94.79
Total dressed weight (carcass):						
Beef ... do	374,443,996	376,396,749	368,599,329	1,083,401,739	1,043,299,624	1,100,895,090
Veal ... do	32,347,496	31,851,391	32,437,349	85,182,552	83,058,939	96,094,616
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	133,777,000	55,785,000	75,604,000	142,823,000	[3] 61,934,000	[3] 85,560,000
Cured beef ... do	26,335,000	17,997,000	24,987,000	25,706,000	[3] 17,028,000	[3] 24,759,000
End of month—						
Fresh beef ... do	120,575,000	50,772,000	65,256,000	132,953,000	[3] 56,026,000	[3] 76,711,000
Cured beef ... do	26,024,000	18,744,000	26,071,000	25,944,000	[3] 17,838,000	[3] 25,300,000
Exports:[4]						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	2,277,127	293,092	365,016	17,421,414	1,136,123	1,108,067
Cured beef ... do	2,434,718	2,798,515	2,312,125	5,959,020	6,614,582	5,445,697
Canned beef ... do	501,603	280,496	104,438	1,895,976	642,705	525,579
Oleo oil and stearin[5] ... do	9,852,624	10,837,082	11,523,215	27,654,091	25,214,844	29,774,895
Tallow ... do	2,459,937	4,277,910	1,714,272	5,403,647	7,929,674	4,501,757
Imports:[6]						
Fresh beef and veal ... do	1,908,981	1,003,643	.....	5,854,986	2,406,903	.....
Tallow ... do	355,387	37,712	.....	641,424	42,214	.....
Receipts, cattle and calves[7]	1,616,699	1,621,791	1,502,246	4,696,514	4,666,370	4,805,410
Stocker and feeder shipments[7]	253,077	282,409	198,577	731,442	758,395	689,399
Cattle on farms:[8]						
Jan. 1	66,113,000	65,632,000	66,352,000	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 1	[2] 66,410,000	66,813,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Cattle, average cost for slaughter	[2] $7.12	$6.82	$7.19	[2] $7.00	[3] $6.26	[3] $6.89
Calves, average cost for slaughter	[2] 8.72	8.05	8.80	[2] 9.36	[3] 8.48	[3] 8.88
At Chicago—						
Cattle, good steers	10.44	8.57	9.58	10.71	[3] 8.57	[3] 9.89
Veal calves	11.77	8.26	9.32	12.20	[3] 8.59	[3] 10.01
At eastern markets—						
Beef carcasses, good grade	16.62	13.36	13.74	16.37	[3] 13.17	[3] 14.09
Veal carcasses, good grade	20.99	16.74	16.45	21.78	[3] 18.20	[3] 17.55
Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.						
Inspected slaughter, hogs	3,293,106	3,350,214	4,837,791	11,223,991	10,814,825	14,202,395
Average live weight ... pounds	[2] 224.84	221.99	227.82	[2] 225.23	[3] 222.84	[3] 227.58
Average dressed weight ... do	172.39	170.09	177.02	172.64	[3] 171.58	[3] 177.23
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	567,502,592	569,837,899	853,385,763	1,938,503,714	1,856,947,342	2,516,523,125
Lard per 100 pounds live weight ... do	[2] 16.64	16.97	17.50	[2] 16.12	[3] 16.91	[3] 16.84
Storage:						
Beginning of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	142,401,000	86,219,000	154,377,000	106,327,000	[3] 69,715,000	[3] 115,617,000
Cured pork ... do	620,252,000	461,231,000	629,303,000	534,358,000	[3] 412,767,000	[3] 565,421,000
Lard ... do	96,987,000	61,297,000	59,101,000	78,093,000	[3] 56,680,000	[3] 54,725,000
End of month—						
Fresh pork ... do	155,883,000	98,765,000	188,370,000	135,983,000	[3] 85,568,000	[3] 154,314,000
Cured pork ... do	645,040,000	492,458,000	674,064,000	599,819,000	[3] 455,622,000	[3] 624,032,000
Lard ... do	115,879,000	86,031,000	66,518,000	97,889,000	[3] 69,510,000	[3] 60,628,000
Exports:[4]						
Fresh pork ... do	2,280,882	910,504	3,123,200	13,881,900	2,853,531	13,506,991
Cured pork ... do	74,424,135	57,716,858	69,765,517	215,742,045	168,393,121	216,355,961
Canned pork ... do	137,269	150,568	166,892	431,000	623,868	384,547
Sausage ... do	1,516,133	542,450	1,083,688	3,443,970	1,744,398	2,565,317
Lard ... do	74,106,029	65,633,191	112,141,024	208,655,456	218,197,535	314,833,964
Imports:[6]						
Fresh pork ... do	80,200	56,811	.....	310,860	316,948	.....
Receipts of hogs[7]	3,578,988	3,410,613	4,927,539	12,006,758	11,301,545	14,725,276
Stocker and feeder shipments[7]	87,194	74,264	68,596	206,539	163,024	198,520
Hogs on farms:[8]						
Jan. 1	57,758,000	57,834,000	63,424,000	.....	.....	.....
Mar. 1	[2] 48,020,000	48,407,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[2] $10.15	$10.39	$8.17	[2] $9.44	[3] $9.31	[3] $8.25
At Chicago, live hogs, medium weight	12.01	10.58	8.32	11.41	[3] 9.48	[3] 8.27
At eastern markets—						
Fresh pork loins, 10–14 pounds	22.79	19.25	14.49	21.25	[3] 17.18	[3] 14.92
Shoulders, skinned	17.81	16.22	12.26	17.15	[3] 14.44	[3] 12.87
Pienics, 6–8 pounds	16.04	15.32	10.18	15.49	[3] 13.50	[3] 11.07
Butts, Boston style	20.57	18.44	14.14	19.71	[3] 16.65	[3] 14.82
Bacon, breakfast	31.38	26.63	24.04	30.91	[3] 24.74	[3] 25.71
Hams, smoked, 10–12 pounds	30.20	31.12	20.52	28.31	[3] 26.82	[3] 20.67
Lard, tierces	16.58	13.15	12.85	16.88	[3] 11.91	[3] 12.68
Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.						
Inspected slaughter	900,099	837,216	977,426	2,746,621	2,567,386	2,835,110
Average live weight ... pounds	[2] 87.02	85.42	85.13	[2] 86.43	[3] 84.85	[3] 86.98
Average dressed weight ... do	41.13	40.20	40.32	40.69	[3] 39.72	[3] 41.22
Total dressed weight (carcass) ... do	37,062,024	33,656,083	39,409,816	111,855,795	101,925,093	116,814,839
Storage, fresh lamb and mutton:						
Beginning of month ... do	22,649,000	2,863,000	5,758,000	26,944,000	[3] 4,407,000	[3] 5,420,000
End of month ... do	14,971,000	2,878,000	6,632,000	22,516,000	[3] 3,218,000	[3] 6,123,000
Exports, fresh lamb and mutton[4] ... do	5,561,888	81,758	96,021	12,367,093	392,204	570,816
Imports, fresh lamb and mutton[6] ... do	700,265	940,665	.....	8,043,511	2,411,256	.....
Receipts of sheep[7]	1,510,011	1,465,187	1,429,800	4,700,713	4,699,400	4,431,701
Stocker and feeder shipments[7]	120,901	143,416	114,334	438,496	494,989	454,356
Sheep on farms, Jan. 1[8]	37,601,000	36,327,000	37,209,000	.....	.....	.....
Prices per 100 pounds:						
Average cost for slaughter	[2] $10.96	$13.38	$12.85	$10.55	[3] $12.15	[3] $12.67
At Chicago—						
Lambs, 84 pounds down, medium-prime	14.34	14.61	14.24	14.12	[3] 13.56	[3] 14.18
Sheep, medium to choice	9.67	9.00	8.51	8.75	[3] 7.76	[3] 8.01
At Eastern markets—						
Lamb carcasses, good grade	25.69	27.69	23.47	26.06	[3] 26.55	[3] 23.71
Mutton, good grade	18.06	19.08	13.80	16.70	[3] 16.55	[3] 14.43

[1] 1920, 1921, and 1922. [2] Two-year average. [3] Average, not total. [4] Reexport figures for March, 1923, not available; exports for that date are domestic only.
[5] 1922 figure includes oleo stearin only; 1923 figure includes small quantity of lard stearin, formerly segregated.
[6] Import figures for 1923 not yet available. [7] Public stockyards. [8] Figures for animals on farms Mar. 1, 1923, not yet available.

Dairy and Poultry

Light Supplies Cause Firm Butter Markets.

The firm butter markets of the week ending May 12 were caused by an unexpected shortage of supplies, the cause of which was rather obscure. The wintry weather with storms and low temperatures may have been partly responsible. It may have caused a slight delay in the movement of butter to the markets, but the effect on production could not have had a direct influence on the markets. The sentimental effect was more important. The storm caused somewhat freer trading in consequence of which the wholesale markets were drained to increase jobbers' stocks. Receipts at the four markets and production reports indicate slight increases compared with the previous week, instead of a decrease which might have been responsible for lighter trading stocks.

Compared with last year the make is reported as showing a decrease. The consumptive demand is rather hard to determine, but it is not generally believed that the outlets into these channels are greatly larger. Only one factor remains. As storage stocks decreased the withdrawals became lighter and lighter. Under a constant consumptive demand the decrease in withdrawals must be made up from the fresh receipts, but since the withdrawals were so light this alone could not have played a very important part in reducing trading supplies. It seems reasonable to believe, however, that a combination of these influences at a time when stocks are naturally at a minimum could have had an unusually firm effect, and this undoubtedly was the cause.

STRENGTH MANIFESTED BUT UNDERTONE NERVOUS.

While the factor of short supplies was for the moment in control of the situation the strength of the week under review was not of a permanent nature and was not supported by the confidence of the operators. Dealers showed fear of a surplus and buyers were only very slightly relaxed in their policy of buying for current needs only. This is natural, for the usual spring increase in production, which almost without exception is accompanied by a break in prices, would bring heavy losses to those with a surplus.

How sharp a break will come will depend on several factors, the more important of which probably is the outlook for next winter. This in turn depends on the price at which butter is stored, the industrial condition of the country, and imports. Both the latter are causing some uneasiness in storing butter at forecasted levels. The industrial conditions during the coming winter are viewed with increasing uncertainty. It is generally conceded that the country is not yet back to normalcy and that another period of deflation will come. The possibility that at least it may begin during 1923, or early 1924, is conceived and such incidents as unexpected breaks in other markets, together with the probability that the thriving business of 1922 caused overconfidence, are considered by some as forerunners of a period of further deflation.

But the effect of the industrial outlook is probably exceeded by that of the import situation. Danish and Canadian butter continues to come in spite of the lower level of domestic markets. Several thousand casks of Danish salted and unsalted are expected early in the week ending May 19. A couple of thousand casks more may have been shipped on the *Oscar II* on the 10th, and further offerings of salted at 32 to 33¢ C. I. F. were made. Some Canadian butter continues to arrive. A limited quantity of unsalted New Zealand is to be shipped from England at about 43¢ duty paid, and samples of Russian casks from England were reported destined to the United States. Small lots of Irish butter were said to have been bought at attractive prices. Besides, negotiations on Argentine, Holland, and Finnish butter, and on a surplus of New Zealand previously shipped from here to England, were reported under way. Many of the trade fear that at the forecasted prices for the coming season imports will continue to be an important factor, which will make for uncertainty and a lower level of butter prices.

Cheese Markets Irregular.

Conditions on the wholesale distributing markets did not show any great change during the week ending May 12 over the previous week. Country market prices held fairly steady, consequently price adjustments on fresh cheese at distributing markets were of a minor character amounting to ½¢ decline on Twins and Daisies at Boston and ½¢ decline on Longhorns at Chicago. At these two markets trade was generally quiet throughout the week and buyers could not be interested beyond their immediate requirements. Both receivers and buyers seemed to lack confidence and every effort was made by sellers to clear their floors as far as possible of fodder cheese. Dealers worked on very small margins and in cases where price concessions were made, cheese was sold at a loss and below replacement costs. At New York and Philadelphia a steady tone to the market prevailed. Trade on the whole was fairly active but in the majority of cases buyers were taking only small to medium-sized lots. At New York the demand was confined to some extent to short-held cheese. Receipts of fresh goods were again kept at a minimum at these points so stocks show no accumulation. In fact, it was reported from Philadelphia that Daisies, especially, were very closely cleaned up.

In spite of the price differential between fresh and held cheese, demand for old goods showed improvement during the week. Offerings were somewhat limited on all markets and were firmly held. Prices were advanced ½¢ at New York and Philadelphia and at the new levels demand continued. Much of the stock now held in storage has been withdrawn from the open market and is being pieced out through regular trade channels in which it is held for future requirements.

It was reported from New York that a portion of the cheese that was exported to England late in February is being returned to the United States because of the demoralized condition of English markets and competition with New Zealand cheese at the time of its arrival. This cheese is being purchased by New York dealers directly from English firms. A portion has already arrived and there are larger quantities to follow.

Reports from Wisconsin primary markets are to the effect that buying was again of a hand-to-mouth nature. As usual at this time of the year it was impossible to effect quantity sales or revive speculative interest. Majority of sales reported were at about cost and some were made at a sacrifice. It seems to be the general opinion both in producing sections and on distributing markets that Wisconsin primary markets will show little if any change the coming week. It has been suggested that by holding the market steady some accumulations will probably exist until the storage season opens and that there will be less tendency to advance storage prices beyond reasonable levels.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

May 7–12, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score—Creamery Butter.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	43½	42	43½	44½	42
Tuesday	43½	41½	44	44½	42½
Wednesday	43½	41½	44	44½	42½
Thursday	44	42	44	44½	41¾
Friday	44	42½	44	45	41¾
Saturday	43	42½	43½	44½	41¾
Average:					
May 7–12, 1923	43.54	42.00	43.83	44.58	42.00
Apr. 30–May 5, 1923	42.92	41.17	43.25	43.00	40.25
May 8–13, 1922	37.17	34.67	38.25	37.33	33.71

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	22–22½	21 –21½	23½–24	19¾	21¼
Tuesday	22–22½	21½–22	23½–24	19¾	21¼
Wednesday	22–22½	21½–22	23½–24	19¾	.....
Thursday	22–22½	21 –21½	23 –23½	19¾	.....
Friday	22–22½	21 –21½	23 –23½	20¼	.....
Saturday	22–22½	21 –21½	23 –23½	20¼	21¼
Average:					
May 7–12, 1923	22.25	21.42	23.50	19.92	21.25
Apr. 30–May 5, 1923	22.25	21.17	23.58	19.12	21.17
May 8–13, 1922	16.88	15.73	18.13	16.79	15.45

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

May 7–12, 1923.

	Cents per lb.		*Cents per lb.*
Monday	42	Friday	42½
Tuesday	41½	Saturday	42½
Wednesday	41½		
Thursday	42	Average	41.92

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

	May 7–12, 1923.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.	May 8–13, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	12,826,777	12,045,201	13,702,774
Receipts since Jan. 1	210,757,540	197,930,763	192,940,181
Put into cold storage	360,501	416,411	467,609
Withdrawn from cold storage	380,869	398,288	799,178
Change during week	−20,368	+18,123	−331,569
Total holdings	1,612,713	1,633,081	1,270,827
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,391,358	3,786,708	4,188,060
Receipts since Jan. 1	64,991,136	60,599,778	60,460,204
Put into cold storage	958,214	1,107,477	876,457
Withdrawn from cold storage	706,930	842,414	599,569
Change during week	+251,284	+265,063	+276,888
Total holdings	5,432,148	5,180,864	4,821,878
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	3,043,579	2,747,810	3,195,524
Receipts since Jan. 1	102,288,092	99,244,513	69,284,277
Put into cold storage	1,078,089	1,254,919	1,830,897
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,284,381	4,581,808	4,294,295
Change during week	−3,206,292	−3,326,889	−2,463,398
Total holdings	48,930,213	52,136,505	33,178,882
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	755,037	697,318	588,566
Receipts since Jan. 1	7,574,771	6,819,734	7,893,661
Put into cold storage	501,902	508,759	397,504
Withdrawn from cold storage	16,522	19,589	16,913
Change during week	+485,380	+489,170	+380,591
Total holdings	2,379,823	1,894,443	3,141,426

Cold Storage Report for May 1, 1923.

The heavy movement of apples out of cold storage recorded for the month of March continued through April. The out movement was 1,240,000 bbls. Holdings on May 1 were 578,000 bbls. and 1,487,000 boxes or an equivalent of 1,074,000 bbls., which is considerably above the 5-yr. average holdings, but only 130,000 bbls. above last year for the same date.

Stocks of creamery butter continue to decrease at a high rate, the amount on hand on May 1 being 3,248,000 lbs. compared with a 5-yr. average of 7,658,000 lbs. and last month's holdings of 4,824,000 lbs.

The movement of eggs into storage during the month was stimulated somewhat and the increase was more in keeping with the average. There were 3,710,000 cases held on May 1. Last year's holdings for that date were 4,648,000 cases. The 5-yr. average for the same date is 3,585,000 cases.

Cheese holdings showed only a very slight decrease for the month, the movement amounting to 656,000 pounds. Stocks on hand were 21,159,000 lbs., compared with the 5-yr. average of 20,660,000 lbs. and holdings for same date a year ago of 18,980,000 lbs.

The out movement of poultry was heavy, the decrease for the month being 20,124,000 lbs., but owing to the heavy accumulation of stock the holdings were considerably heavier than the same date last year and the 5-yr. average. The figures for total holdings of poultry were 74,748,000 lbs., 5-yr. average, 47,340,000 lbs., and last year May 1, 50,840,000 lbs.

Stocks of meats were still unusually high. The May 1 total was 1,087,086,000 lbs., compared with 712,887,000 lbs. last year and a 5-yr. average of 1,131,743,000 lbs. The 5-yr. average includes the enormous war stocks; the prewar holdings of May 1, 1917, were only 827,951,000 lbs.

Dates of Cold Storage Reports.

During the following months the cold storage report will be released on the dates named:

	Preliminary.	Final.		Preliminary.	Final.
July	9	16	October	5	15
August	6	15	November	6	15
September	7	17	December	6	17

Cold-Storage Holdings on May 1, 1923, with Comparative Figures.

[000 omitted.]

Commodity.	Apr. 1, 5-year average.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 1, 1923.	May 1, 5-year average.	May 1, 1922.	May 1, 1923.
Apples.						
Barrels	752	561	1,199	305	248	578
Boxes	2,893	4,107	3,345	1,441	2,088	1,487
Total apples (barrels) [1]	1,716	1,930	2,314	785	944	1,074
Lemons (boxes).						
Domestic	.....	2	4	.....	6	12
Imported	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total lemons	.....	2	4	.....	6	13
Butter (pounds).						
Creamery	12,588	9,113	4,824	7,658	3,830	3,248
Packing stock	1,343	1,165	157	1,337	972	65
Cheese (pounds).						
American	16,637	10,745	14,465	13,012	10,868	14,068
Swiss, including block	1,810	2,398	2,619	1,452	2,043	1,846
Brick and Munster	696	902	692	663	949	958
Limburger	454	334	440	399	346	371
Cottage, pot and bakers'	1,885	1,379	437	2,287	1,315	681
Cream and Neufchatel	94	122	76	88	94	69
All other varieties	2,718	3,459	3,086	2,759	3,365	3,166
Total cheese	24,294	19,339	21,815	20,660	18,980	21,159
Eggs.						
Cases	732	950	453	3,585	4,648	3,710
Frozen (pounds)	11,475	10,473	10,311	12,789	14,154	12,812
Frozen poultry (pounds).						
Broilers	8,009	7,937	8,818	6,158	5,397	6,540
Roasters	21,024	26,161	34,041	14,850	20,626	27,106
Fowls	13,903	11,477	15,001	8,521	6,702	11,093
Turkeys	6,980	6,943	13,129	5,927	6,022	12,303
Miscellaneous varieties	15,931	15,952	23,883	11,884	12,093	17,706
Total frozen poultry	65,847	68,470	94,872	47,340	50,840	74,748
Meats (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	170,293	50,772	65,292	142,756	45,341	54,156
Beef, in process of cure	(2)	10,793	12,047	(2)	10,739	11,579
Beef, cured	28,574	7,951	13,163	25,611	8,407	12,330
Total beef	198,867	69,516	90,502	168,367	64,507	78,065
Pork, frozen	145,278	98,765	189,115	141,211	103,907	212,164
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(2)	74,838	109,510	(2)	71,201	106,676
Pork, dry salt, cured	347,327	70,344	96,919	349,616	70,829	120,060
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(2)	224,892	279,370	(2)	214,115	286,693
Pork, pickled, cured	382,179	122,383	189,760	379,614	134,189	208,248
Total pork	874,784	591,222	864,674	870,441	594,241	933,841
Lamb and mutton, frozen	11,404	2,878	6,635	8,150	2,071	5,768
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	89,544	53,801	69,997	84,785	52,068	69,412
Total meats	1,174,599	717,417	1,031,808	1,131,743	712,887	1,087,086
Lard	109,992	86,031	66,743	121,217	96,055	84,495

	Mar. 15, 5-year average.	Mar. 15, 1922.	Mar. 15, 1923.	Apr. 15, 5-year average.	Apr. 15, 1922.	Apr. 15, 1923.
Fish (pounds).						
Fish, frozen	33,465	25,475	16,724	26,046	17,485	10,596
Herring, cured	12,385	12,385	15,017	13,589	12,861	14,752
Salmon, mild cured	3,606	2,252	2,650	3,079	2,002	2,247

[1] Three boxes are considered the equivalent of one barrel.
[2] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Finland's 1922 Crops Smaller Than in 1921 Except in Case of Wheat.

The 1922 production of grain crops and potatoes in Finland was smaller than in 1921, except for wheat, although the acreages were either the same as those of last year or slightly larger. The wheat crop amounted to 297,000 bushels, or 17,000 bushels more than the year before. Rye production was only 75% of the 1921 crop.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen, and Fish Frozen During Month.

Variety.	March, 1921.	March, 1922.	March, 1923.	April, 1921.	April, 1922.	April, 1923.
Beef, frozen.....pounds..	6,408	6,252	5,317	6,773	5,630	5,113
Beef placed in cure...do....	6,476	8,680	8,484	6,451	7,839	9,795
Pork, frozen.....do....	43,610	35,970	61,824	29,749	31,592	57,871
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure.....pounds..	82,076	75,983	119,110	77,621	63,322	112,020
Pork, pickled, placed in cure.....pounds..	140,724	156,226	199,889	143,582	133,516	197,258
Lamb and mutton, frozen .....pounds..	419	551	835	453	816	420
Lard produced.....do....	123,130	128,886	173,551	119,375	116,074	179,802

	Feb. 15 to Mar. 15.	Feb. 15 to Mar. 15.	Feb. 15 to Mar. 15.	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15.	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15	Mar. 15 to Apr. 15.
Fish, frozen.....	1,770	1,364	1,425	2,413	1,497	1,400

Cold Storage Holdings by Sections, May 1, 1923.

[000 omitted.]

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East N. Central.	West N. Central.	South Atlantic.	East S. Central.	West S. Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
Apples.									
Barrels.....	17	245	156	74	80	5	1	.....	.....
Boxes.....	31	109	293	148	56	32	103	21	694
Lemons (boxes).									
Domestic.....	.....	2	1	4	1	1	3	.....	.....
Imported.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Butter (pounds).									
Creamery.....	245	1,376	515	202	186	11	116	19	578
Packing stock.....	.....	1	27	8	27	1	.....	.....	1
Cheese (pounds).									
American.....	851	4,568	5,037	510	187	132	415	1,086	1,282
Swiss, including block..	.....	478	1,078	39	14	5	10	12	210
Brick and Munster.....	1	59	695	131	3	2	9	13	45
Limburger.....	.....	100	208	10	.....	1	.....	3	49
Cottage, pot and bakers'.	27	160	452	25	1	.....	.....	.....	16
Cream and Neufchatel..	.....	16	38	7	.....	.....	.....	4	4
All other varieties.....	3	1,268	1,641	25	8	.....	35	4	182
Eggs.									
Cases.....	302	1,125	767	688	34	139	145	75	435
Frozen (pounds).....	656	4,493	3,660	2,115	363	170	159	51	1,145
Frozen poultry (pounds).									
Broilers.....	457	2,169	3,015	398	132	83	86	10	190
Roasters.....	3,694	12,379	9,068	1,345	281	4	75	4	256
Fowls.....	1,311	3,763	4,342	802	366	100	66	31	312
Turkeys.....	1,247	5,179	2,502	1,714	178	72	84	51	1,276
Miscellaneous varieties..	1,499	7,287	6,748	1,678	46	158	68	74	148
Meat (pounds).									
Beef, frozen.....	2,425	10,439	25,742	10,600	488	29	2,401	712	1,320
Beef, in process of cure..	599	2,519	5,286	2,006	214	20	522	62	351
Beef, cured.....	510	1,524	7,591	2,154	207	12	41	42	249
Pork, frozen.....	17,260	19,885	79,183	74,263	4,137	1,187	3,819	3,883	8,547
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure.....	1,759	3,241	39,497	53,928	4,176	1,779	1,106	627	563
Pork, dry salt, cured....	2,055	5,690	51,903	46,183	5,722	2,442	4,937	866	262
Pork, pickled, in process of cure.....	10,943	24,727	101,236	120,869	6,591	2,955	4,712	3,655	11,005
Pork, pickled, cured....	10,197	14,018	85,517	74,860	8,552	1,005	5,896	2,498	5,705
Lamb and mutton, frozen.....	1,768	3,450	211	208	49	.....	24	6	52
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured.....	3,201	6,088	26,534	27,433	1,164	470	1,832	816	1,874
Lard.....	4,099	6,475	41,791	20,181	1,784	1,049	1,871	1,990	5,255
Fish, frozen (Apr. 15, 1923).....	2,046	3,567	964	1,430	64	46	40	6	2,433
Herring, cured (Apr. 15, 1923).....	698	9,559	2,840	268	137	.....	.....	51	1,199
Salmon, mild cured (Apr. 15, 1923).....	26	1,408	116	48	5	.....	.....	.....	644

Texas had marketed 1,325 of its 1,450 cars of spinach to the end of March last year, but this season 1,770 cars had already been shipped and 8 carloads per day were still rolling in March.

Fruits and Vegetables

Peak of Strawberry Movement Delayed.

The movement of strawberries and early potatoes increased slowly, but the totals were far below last season's figures. Lettuce and tomatoes moved in slightly heavier volume during the week ending May 12. Shipments of other lines of produce decreased. Total shipments of a dozen products for the week were 8,551 cars, or nearly 2,000 less than during a similar period a year ago. Florida potatoes advanced in price and Texas onions closed high at shipping points. Apples held firm in city markets; other lines sold lower, although strawberry prices are more than double last year's ranges.

Strawberries.—The peak of this season's strawberry movement will be about two weeks late. Just a year ago berries were rolling at the rate of 500 cars a day, but present shipments are only half as heavy. Movement may not reach its height until early June. In spite of late frosts, this year's berries are generally of better quality. Much soft and worthless stock was shipped in May, 1922. Markets were flooded with berries, and wholesale prices ranged 10¢–20¢ per quart or lower.

BERRY SUPPLIES INCREASING.

As supplies increase, prices are gradually declining but still average 20¢–30¢ quart basis. During the past week, North Carolina shipped 610 cars of berries, two or three times as many as any other State—but Carolina shipments will soon be over. Growers in that section were receiving $2.50–$4.65 per 32-quart crate, according to quality and condition. Supplies from Louisiana decreased about 40% from the previous week, and 24-pint crates of Klondikes were jobbing in city markets at $2.75–$3.50. In Arkansas and Tennessee the season is becoming active, but is far behind last year's output. To May 13, 1922, West Tennessee had shipped 1,875 cars of berries, compared with only 160 cars to the same time this season. Movement from other parts of the State has hardly begun, whereas to this time last year East Tennessee had shipped 600 cars and the northern district 30 cars. Arkansas's movement has been only one-fifth of last year's to date. Shipments from Alabama, however, have already filled 480 cars, compared with 460 during all of last season, and Louisiana's total to date is 1,600 cars. Heaviest strawberry supplies come from Tennessee and Arkansas, those States having forwarded 3,600 and 2,170 cars, respectively, last year. At shipping points in eastern Arkansas and in West Tennessee the f. o. b. price closed weaker at $4–$4.50 per 24-quart crate. Latest forecast of production in 11 intermediate States indicates a total of 159,407,000 quarts, or about 5% less than last year but 43% more than in 1921. California, the Carolinas, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware are the only States to show increased production.

NEW POTATOES HIGHER.

Potatoes.—Car-lot movement of early potatoes increased slowly but continued lighter than a year ago. Florida sent a little over 800 cars to market. Shipments of late potatoes averaged about 350 cars a day. Total movement of the late crop was about 800 cars below last season's total the middle of May. The leading late sections, however, have shipped about 7,300 cars less than their movement for last season to date. New Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes advanced $1 in many eastern markets, but declined in Chicago and other midwestern cities. Prices generally ranged $7–$8 per barrel, with tops of $8.25–$8.50 in New York. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs closed lower at $6.50–$7 per 100 pounds. Old potatoes held nearly steady. Round Whites brought $1.35–$1.85 in eastern cities and $1.05–$1.35 in the middle west.

Onions.—Yellow Bermuda onions from Texas sold generally steady in city markets at $2.50–$2.75 per standard crate, reaching slightly higher ranges in Boston and Pittsburgh. Gains of 80¢–90¢ were reported at shipping points where best commercial-pack onions brought $2.40 f. o. b. A few sales of California Bermudas were made in Pittsburgh and St. Louis at $2.25–$2.50. Egyptian onions in 100-pound sacks met a moderate demand in eastern markets at $4–$5. Eastern and middle western Yellow Globes brought $3.50–$4.50. The car-lot movement from Texas decreased to 429, while California shipped 100 cars. The total was more than 300 below the shipments for the second week in May, 1922, when 877 cars moved.

Cabbage.—South Carolina Wakefield cabbage recovered recent losses in New York City and sold at $3–$3.25 per barrel crate but

declined in other consuming centers to a range of $2.75–$3.75. Mississippi pointed cabbage sold lower also at $3.50–$4.25. Alabama Flat type followed the market's downward trend closing at $2.75–$3.50. Virginia Wakefield stock brought $3–$3.25 in Boston. The heaviest car-lot movement was still from the Carolinas followed by Alabama and Mississippi. Total shipments were 929 cars, a decrease of 147 cars from the preceding week.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York Baldwin *apples* advanced in eastern markets to a range of $6.50–$7.50 per barrel. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps brought $2.75–$3.50 per box. Shipments from all sections amounted to 385 cars compared with 562 the preceding week. New Jersey and Delaware *asparagus*, fancy and extra fancy, sold slightly weaker in New York at $4.50–$5.50 per crate, South Carolina asparagus brought $3.50–$4.50 in eastern markets. Florida and South Carolina *string beans* were in good demand at $2.50–$3.50 per bushel hamper. Florida *celery* advanced to a range of $3–$5 per crate. Shipments fell off to 73 cars. Florida *cucumbers* were steady to firm at $4–$6 per bushel hamper. North Carolina *lettuce* held at $2–$3.50 per one and one-half bushel hamper. California Iceberg lettuce advanced in eastern markets to a range of $4–$6.50 per crate, but weakened in Chicago to a close of $4.50–$5. Shipments increased to 619 cars. Virginia *spinach* sold lower in city markets at $1.50–$2 per barrel. About two-thirds of the week's shipments came from that State. Delaware and Maryland *sweet potatoes* sold mostly at 75c–$1.25 per bushel hamper. Tennessee Nancy Halls brought $1–$1.65. Georgia Porto Ricans in five-peck crates were weak in Pittsburgh at $1.25–$1.35. Florida *tomatoes* in six-basket carriers were selling strong in leading markets at $4.50–$6. Shipments increased to nearly 800 cars.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of May 6–12 and Season to May 12, with Comparisons.

Product.	May 6–12, 1923.	April 29–May 5, 1923.	May 7–13, 1922.	Total this season to May 12.	Total last season to May 13.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	82	142	123	45,965	55,869	56,270
Barrel areas	303	420	143	63,715	31,660	32,013
Cabbage	929	1,076	735	7,988	12,293	40,548
Cauliflower	6	8	4	4,418	4,291	4,329
Celery (Fla.)	73	116	132	6,179	4,687	4,807
Lettuce	619	554	496	16,229	13,973	22,026
Onions	533	652	877	1,437	4,433	29,231
Potatoes:						
Sweet	117	139	142	20,699	18,723	19,291
White—						
1922 crop	2,134	2,320	2,651	236,444	229,002	238,288
1923 crop	873	760	1,207	2,656	5,064	236,444
Spinach	143	257	125	6,442	4,582	4,654
Strawberries	1,454	1,071	2,619	4,836	7,157	18,716
Tomatoes	777	736	928	7,053	7,793	26,375
Vegetables, mixed	508	498	386	7,702	6,214	19,711
Total	8,551	8,749	10,568	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables F. O. B. Shipping Points.

May 14, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping points.	Unit of sale.	May 14, 1923.	May 7, 1923.	May 15, 1922.
Potatoes	Hastings, Fla.	Barrel	$7.00	$5.50	$4.00
	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100 lbs. sacked	.90–.95	.93–1.00	1.40–1.45
	Waupaca, Wis.	do	.90–1.00	1.00	.....
	Minneapolis, Minn.	do	.80–.85	.85–.90	1.25–1.30
Onions	Texas points	Standard crate	2.40	1.50–1.60	.....
Strawberries	Hammond, La.	24-pint crate	2.18–2.53	2.70–3.20	.....
	Chadbourn, N. C.	32-quart crate	[1] 2.50–4.65	[1] 4.00–6.00	.....
	Judsonia, Ark.	24-quart crate	4.00	.....	1.50–1.60
	Ripley, Tenn.	do	4.00–4.50	.....	.....

[1] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Shipping-point inspection of strawberries has been inaugurated by the food products inspection service of the United States Department of Agriculture at Spring City and Cleveland, in eastern Tennessee. Trained inspectors of the department are supervising the grading and packing operations in order to demonstrate the practicability of the recommended United States grades for strawberries. A large number of shipments, though not all of them, from this section of Tennessee will be packed under Government direction at the request of growers and shippers.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week May 8–14, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for May 14, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

LATE POTATOES. [Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites, per 100 pounds.]

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	May 8–14, 1923.	May 1–7, 1923.	May 9–15, 1922.	Jan. 1–May 14, 1923.	Jan. 1–May 15, 1922.	May 14, 1923.	May 7, 1923.	May 15, 1922.
New York	235	335	158	6,754	5,798	$1.65–1.85	$1.60–1.85	$1.50–1.60
Boston	203	120	234	3,685	3,561	2.25–2.35	2.25–2.40	1.35–1.40
Philadelphia	55	132	143	2,054	2,010	1.15–1.35	1.35–1.45	1.15–1.35
Baltimore	11	19	13	332	1,339	1.65	1.60–1.65	1.85–2.00
Pittsburgh	86	164	151	2,362	2,378	1.40–1.45	1.15–1.35	1.60–1.65
Cincinnati	31	38	105	1,149	1,049	1.35	1.25–1.40	1.65–1.85
Chicago	317	562	327	7,635	5,749	[2] 1.05–1.15	[2] 1.10	[2] 1.45–1.60
St. Louis	82	59	48	1,797	1,824	[3] 1.20–1.25	[3] 1.15–1.20	1.50
Kansas City	181	260	105	4,047	2,949	[3] 1.10–1.15	[3] .90–1.00	[3] 1.75–2.00

EARLY POTATOES. [Prices quoted on Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1, per barrel.]

New York	195	194	412	621	1,380	$8.25–8.50	$6.75–7.00	$5.50–6.00
Boston	26	9	21	41	45	8.00	8.00	5.50–6.00
Philadelphia	146	73	145	250	590	7.50–8.00	6.50–7.00	5.00
Baltimore	29	21	60	79	162	7.50–8.00	6.50–7.00	5.00–5.25
Pittsburgh	55	32	41	149	170	7.50	8.00–8.50	6.00
Cincinnati	28	23	51	72	177	7.25–7.50	6.75–7.00	5.25–5.50
Chicago	129	50	99	220	347	7.50–7.75	8.75–9.00	6.00
St. Louis	18	12	60	53	128	[4] 7.00	[4] 7.50–8.00	[4] 3.75
Kansas City	6	6	34	42	71	[4] 7.00	[4] 7.50	[4] 3.00

CABBAGE.[1] (Prices quoted on Carolina and Mississippi Pointed and Alabama Flat Varieties, per barrel crate.)

New York	165	168	.....	1,824	1,411	$3.00–3.25	$2.25–2.50	$1.75–2.00
Boston	39	39	.....	555	496	3.50–3.75	4.50–5.00	2.00–2.25
Philadelphia	89	76	.....	719	998	2.75–3.00	3.00	2.00–2.25
Baltimore	50	45	.....	576	338	2.50–2.75	3.50–3.75	1.75–2.25
Pittsburgh	62	56	.....	597	576	3.00–3.50	4.25–4.50	1.75–2.25
Cincinnati	27	26	.....	282	332	2.75–3.00	4.50	2.50–2.75
Chicago	95	68	.....	1,401	1,207	3.00–3.25	3.50–4.00	2.75–3.00
St. Louis	53	51	.....	596	896	3.65	4.25	2.00
Kansas City	13	16	.....	294	255	[5] 4.50	[5] 4.00–4.75	2.50

ONIONS. (Prices quoted on Texas Yellow Bermudas, Nos. 1 and 2, per standard crate.)

New York	401	120	144	2,387	1,853	$2.50–2.75	$2.50–2.65	$1.75–1.90
Boston	17	57	41	603	594	3.00–3.25	2.50–3.00	2.00
Philadelphia	109	66	54	749	582	2.65–2.75	2.50–2.75	1.65
Baltimore	14	28	8	205	113	2.75	2.75	2.25–2.35
Pittsburgh	59	39	45	510	500	2.75–3.00	2.50–2.75	2.00–2.25
Cincinnati	10	10	12	134	140	2.25–2.50	2.50	2.00
Chicago	79	67	90	771	862	2.50–2.65	2.25–2.50	1.40–1.50
St. Louis	128	77	146	463	751	2.50–2.60	2.50	1.25–1.50
Kansas City	29	27	18	317	271	2.50	2.25	1.75

STRAWBERRIES.[6] (Prices quoted on Tennessee, Arkansas, and Alabama Klondikes, per 24-quart crate.)

New York	218	162	343	601	972	[7] $0.25–0.28	[7] $0.25–0.28	[7] $0.15–0.18
Boston	63	52	133	187	323	[7] .20–.27	[7] .25–.30	[7] .25–.28
Philadelphia	92	58	131	209	316	[7] .20–.23	[7] .28	[7] .12–.13
Baltimore	31	20	63	57	80	[7] .15–.20	[7] .20–.25	[7] .12–.14
Pittsburgh	29	26	139	102	259	6.00–6.50	6.50–7.00	2.50–2.75
Cincinnati	60	46	144	187	328	4.50–5.00	4.00–4.50	1.50–1.75
Chicago	202	154	400	579	994	4.50–4.75	4.50–5.00	2.00–2.35
St. Louis	52	27	157	114	380	4.00–4.50	4.50	2.00–2.70
Kansas City	21	22	119	77	200	4.00–4.50	5.50–6.00	3.25

[1] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 season.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs per 100 pounds.
[5] Texas Flat per 100 pounds.
[6] Arrivals incomplete for 1922 and 1923 seasons.
[7] North Carolina Klondikes, quart basis.

The food products inspection service of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics is this season conducting cooperative shipping-point inspection of tomatoes in the Lake Okeechobee section of Florida for the first time. Some of the shipments will be loaded on cars at Okeechobee on the northern side of the lake, while others will be loaded at points on the south side. The supervising inspectors are living on a motor boat equipped with living quarters.

Standardization and Cooperative Marketing.

Whether handled by cooperative marketing associations or private corporations, agricultural products must be standardized. This is necessary in order that they may be marketed in conformity with the sound business principles that are recognized in the distribution of manufactured lines. There is scarcely one important marketing function that can not be performed more effectively when the commodity is graded to recognized and definite specifications. Rigid adherence to such standards is especially necessary in the case of cooperative agencies, and indeed is set down by practically all authorities as a basic prerequisite to success.

In the first place, the great object of cooperative marketing associations is to enable small producers to secure the advantages which accrue to large-scale operations, such as lower transportation costs, better facilities for assembling, and more intelligent distribution. A relatively large volume of produce is required to bear equitably the heavy overhead expenses of such organizations, and in drawing tonnage from a whole community there are, as a rule, wide variations in quality of the individual crops. Failure to recognize these variations has probably contributed more often than any other one cause to the failure of cooperative enterprises.

It is true that some individual sacrifices for the good of the cause must be made, particularly in the early stages of organization, but it can not be expected that producers will continue to make great efforts to maintain high standards only to see their products lumped indiscriminately with those of inferior quality. Further, the practice of pooling the shipments of the various members is becoming practically universal among cooperative marketing agencies. There are sure to be poor sales as well as good sales, and it seems only fair that the members should share alike the ups and downs of the market. Without a proper system of grading, the practice of pooling would impose a direct penalty on the best class of producers.

VALUE OF STANDARD GRADES.

Standard grades constitute a common language between buyers and sellers which is more than ever indispensable in these days when agricultural products from the four quarters of the globe compete in the world markets. They facilitate trading, serving as a basis for:

1. Future contracts.
2. Sales f. o. b. shipping points, in transit, and in other circumstances where the buyer can not exercise the privilege of inspection.
3. Government inpsection, adjustments, and claims.
4. Intelligent comparison of market prices.

In addition to these benefits caused by a complete understanding between buyers and sellers as to the precise character of the product, there are other advantages which result from the actual sorting of the commodity, in so far as this is practicable, into classes that meet the particular requirements of the trade. This operation permits wider distribution because:

1. The more perishable lots may be sold without waste in near-by markets or utilized for by-products purposes, leaving the remainder for shipment to more remote points.
2. Properly graded products may be held safely in storage, thus extending the marketing season.
3. Certain classes of buyers are attracted who do not handle products of indiscriminate quality.
4. Any sound advertising program must be backed up by uniform, dependable products.

A most important benefit of standardization is the gaining of good will. Confidence in the products of a cooperative organization and in its general business methods makes financing easier, increases demand, and reduces the margins of middlemen.

No discussion of the influence of standardization would be complete without reference to the reaction upon production and handling practices. The enforcement of standard grades at the point of production not only directs the attention of the grower to his mistakes, thus setting him about correcting them, but insures him a proper remuneration for adopting more careful and effective methods.

Perhaps for the very reason that standard grades for farm products are so closely associated with success in cooperative marketing enterprises, such organizations have done the most to advance their use. Groups of growers working for their mutual benefit have often maintained voluntarily standards which would have been entirely impracticable had the trade attempted their imposition. The necessity for standards in the marketing of agricultural products can no longer be regarded as a debatable point. For the present the great problems relate to their effective application.

Hay and Feed

Hay Movement Very Light.

Very light receipts were the outstanding feature in the hay market situation during the week ending May 12. Farm work restricted country loading so that arrivals of hay at a number of the markets were scarcely equal to the current demand. A large percentage of the hay received at most of the timothy markets was of the lower grades. Choice hay was, therefore, scarce and sold at firm prices. Clover and low-grade timothy continued rather dull, but prices were well maintained because of the scarcity of other hay. Timothy prices were practically unchanged at the principal markets with the exception of Minneapolis where prices advanced about $2 per ton and St. Louis, where No. 1 timothy declined $1 per ton.

ALFALFA MARKETING IN SOUTHWEST DELAYED.

The marketing of new alfalfa in the Southwest is being delayed by the cool weather and but little hay will be marketed in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona before the last of May, with the exception of the Yuma Valley in Arizona where about 50 per cent of the first cutting of alfalfa has already been shipped out to Southern California markets. Prices of old alfalfa continued fairly steady, although the prospective marketing of new hay and the improved pasturage tended to weaken the demand.

Prairie hay receipts continued light and were from scattered points. No material increase was expected because of the light country stocks.

The receipts at the various markets are shown in the following table:

	May 7 to May 12, 1923.	Apr. 30 to May 5, 1923.	May 8 to May 13, 1922.	Jan. 1 to May 12, 1923.	Jan. 1 to May 13, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	83	89	84	1,712	.....
New York	98	63	173	2,661	2,677
Philadelphia	40	33	65	1,127	.....
Pittsburgh	93	99	108	2,434	2,378
Cincinnati	155	187	96	2,937	2,426
Chicago	140	353	240	4,286	4,334
Minneapolis-St. Paul	29	62	147	2,021	2,453
St. Louis	249	216	.....	3,418	.....
Omaha	83	110	.....	2,752	.....
Kansas City	264	265	405	8,667	8,785
Los Angeles	192	279	132	2,947	2,602
San Francisco	68	57	52	1,502	.....

The Boston market continued dull during the week under review; as dealers and consumers were buying only for their immediate needs. Part of the hay arriving was poor, and was in excess of the demand. Receivers were making concessions from asked prices in order to save storage charges.

The New York market was also narrow and rather inactive. Receipts were light, but were sufficient to supply the limited demand except for the choice grades of timothy. The permit system which has prevailed in the New York market for some time was changed recently, so that permits are now issued bimonthly and are canceled at the end of each 15-day period. This is expected to cause a more regular movement of hay to the New York market. Other eastern markets were practically unchanged.

Southern markets generally reported that the demand was of only moderate volume and that the arrivals were sufficient to supply the current needs. Prices remained steady on practically the same level as had prevailed during the previous week.

Receipts were unusually light at Chicago, but because of the limited demand prices were not advanced. A few cars of choice timothy sold higher than the current quotations, while No. 2 timothy sold $4 to $5 below the prices generally quoted for No. 1. The demand for hay for outshipment dropped off materially, and local dealers and the stockyards took most of the arrivals.

Farm work in the Northwest restricted shipments to Minneapolis to such an extent that prices were advanced about $2 per ton by the dealers in that market. While the demand was of limited volume, it was very active for all hay offered.

OFFERINGS OF NEW HAY WEAKEN THE ALFALFA MARKET.

The approaching movement of new-crop alfalfa, together with the excellent condition of pasturage in the Southwest, tended to

restrict the demand for old alfalfa hay at Kansas City and other southwestern markets. Receipts, however, were not large and prices for the best grades held fairly steady. New-crop alfalfa was reported sold out of Oklahoma during the week under review on a basis of $23 per ton, f. o. b. loading point. New Mexico shippers were offering new alfalfa rather liberally at about $20 per ton, f. o. b. shipping point, for late May shipment. These prices, however, are considered too high, apparently, by the dealers, who have been slow to buy on this basis. The movement of new alfalfa from Kansas is not expected to start until about the middle of June.

At Los Angeles the increased movement of alfalfa caused a sharp decline in prices, No. 1 alfalfa being quoted at $18 per ton, which was $3.50 below the quotations at the close of the previous week. The San Francisco market was reported unchanged. Prospects for a new crop were good, however, and dealers expected lower prices when the movement of the new hay became larger.

The light stocks of prairie hay at country points were reflected in the light movement to the market. The demand was limited, but prices held steady on about the same level as quoted during the past few weeks.

Feed Markets Display Weaker Tendency.

There was a noticeable falling off in the demand for mill feeds, which has been unusually active for this time of the year, during the week ending May 12. Rather light receipts and small supplies of interior dealers were the principal sustaining influences of the market and until near the close of the week prices were stationary.

Production of most feeds was good but as the output of most of the mills for May shipment had been largely contracted by jobbers, offerings were light except for the more distant deliveries. Little interest was shown in the deferred shipment offerings which were quoted at sharp discounts from prevailing prices. Fairly active trading was reported in the northwestern and southwestern markets in season shipment bran. With July-August shipment quoted at $20 per ton, the Kansas City market advised substantial sales of season-shipment bran at around $19 per ton. Northwestern markets quoted about $1.50 per ton higher.

Toward the close of the week the market weakened, especially for oil meals and wheat feeds, and quotations for these feeds in most markets showed losses of from 50 cents to $1 compared to the previous week.

Shipments were fairly good and stocks in most sections, while light, appeared ample to take care of the slow feeding demand.

Wheat mill feeds.—Extreme weakness in wheat mill feeds, the most pronounced of any time in recent months, developed in the Kansas City market. Northwestern markets held slightly better and offerings from that section were not as heavy as those from the Southwest. The southeastern markets were dull, presumably the result of the excellent condition of pastures. In the northeast mixed feed manufacturers were the principal buyers of bran for nearby shipment, while the interior trade bought fair quantitites of middlings for quick and May shipment. On the Pacific coast conditions were lifeless and stocks rather large, sellers finding difficulty in locating outlets for their holdings.

Demand for transit feeds of most descriptions was much lighter than it was two or three weeks ago and jobbers in a few markets advised that buyers appeared unwilling to make purchases unless they were offered radical concessions under the quotable market. Shorts were almost unsalable in the Southwest and track offerings in the Kansas City market, some of which were on demurrage, were offered as low as $27 per ton. The market for the heavier wheat feeds remained practically unchanged, though reddog was offered by some dealers at $1 per ton under last week's prices. Both offerings and the demand for these feeds were light. Receipts were fair and supplies generally sufficient for present needs.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, May 12, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																				
Timothy and clover:	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
No. 1 timothy	$25.50	$26.50	$23.00	$21.50	$21.50	$22.50	$26.00	$26.50	$26.00	$27.00	$25.00	$20.50	$22.50	$23.00	$18.50	$23.00		$20.25		
No. 2 timothy	23.00	24.50	21.50	19.00	20.00	21.00	24.00	25.50		24.50	23.00	19.50	21.00	18.00	17.50	18.00		18.25		
No. 1 light clover mixed		24.50	21.50	19.00	19.50	22.50	25.00	25.50	25.00			19.50		20.00	17.00			20.00		
No. 2 light clover mixed			19.50			21.50								17.00						
No. 1 medium clover mixed		19.50	20.50			21.50								17.00						
No. 1 clover mixed	20.50			18.50	18.00							18.50			[3]15.50			19.00		
No. 1 clover				17.00	16.50	20.00						16.50		[3]16.00	[3]15.50	[3]21.00		19.00		
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa						23.00	36.00			31.75	32.00	25.00		[3]23.00	[3]22.00	28.00	$21.75	27.25	$18.50	$16.00
Standard alfalfa						22.50	34.00			31.50	29.00	22.00		[3]20.00	[3]19.00		19.75	25.00	16.50	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa						21.50	25.00			26.00	27.00	17.00		[3]17.00	[3]16.00		18.25	21.00		14.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland														[3]18.00	17.00		19.50	19.00		
No. 2 upland														[3]15.00	16.00		17.00	16.50		
No. 1 midland														[3]12.00	13.50	22.00	19.00			
STRAW.																				
No. 1 wheat	13.50		16.00	[3]14.00	13.50	12.00						11.50		10.50	8.50		8.50	8.25		
No. 1 oat	14.50		16.00	[3]14.00	14.50							11.50		11.50	9.00		9.25	8.25		
No. 1 rye (tangled)				[3]14.00								14.50		12.50	9.00					
No. 1 rye (straight)	34.00	29.50	30.00		27.50															
FEED (bagged, sight draft basis).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	37.00	37.00	36.00	34.00	36.50	36.50	36.50		36.00			33.50	33.50	29.50	27.75					
Soft winter				35.50	38.00		36.50	38.00	36.00		31.00	33.50	36.25			29.50		26.50	42.00	36.00
Hard winter	36.50	37.00	35.50	34.50			36.00			35.50	30.50	33.50	35.75	29.50		29.25	28.00	26.50		
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	36.50	37.00	35.50	36.00	36.00	37.00	39.00		40.00		33.50	34.00	33.50	31.50	28.50					
Soft winter			40.00	39.00	37.00		40.00	42.50				37.00	39.00	33.50				29.00		45.00
Hard winter				39.00			38.00		44.00			37.00	38.00	35.50		31.00	33.00	29.00		
Hard winter wheat shorts							40.00		39.00	38.00	33.00		38.00				30.50	28.00		37.00
Wheat millrun	36.50		35.50		35.00		38.00											28.00		35.00
Rye middlings				34.00		37.00									28.00					
High protein meals:																				
Linseed (32%)	45.00	45.00	44.20	44.00								45.00	39.50	41.50	40.00		44.00	46.00		53.00
Cottonseed (43%)	53.00													50.00						
Cottonseed (41%)	50.75		50.50	50.50						46.50	42.00	46.75	48.50	47.00			50.00	50.00	45.00	51.00
Cottonseed (36%)	45.00	47.50	46.75	46.50	46.50	46.00	39.00	41.00	40.00	44.50	38.00	43.50	44.00	43.50						
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)					35.00					30.50	29.50	30.50		29.75		28.00	26.50	26.50	30.00	
Gluten feed	44.30	42.15	43.25	41.05	42.50							39.55	41.05	37.15						
White hominy feed	38.50	38.50	38.00		36.50	37.50	38.50					36.00	35.75	34.00		33.00	32.00			
Yellow hominy feed	38.00	38.00	37.75		36.50	37.50	38.00					36.00	35.75	33.00		31.00	32.00			
Ground barley												34.50		34.50					33.00	[4]39.00
Dried beet pulp					48.00			46.00	45.00			47.00								41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal prices eased off during the week. The market was largely in favor of the buyers and firm bids of 50 cents per ton under the prices quoted were freely accepted. Stocks at mills and interior supplies were considered about normal. In the more important feeding sections buyers have not yet begun to take hold in anticipation of summer feeding of cake on grass. Prime meal offerings were light and stocks rather low. Transit offerings of meal were light and well absorbed. Shipments were light and the export inquiry dull. Trading in hulls was active at firm prices.

Linseed cake and meal.—A further decline of about $1 per ton took place in linseed meal and cake, because of the lack of interest on the part of buyers rather than because of increased stocks. During the early part of the week mills quoted $2 higher than resellers. When their quotations were reduced to meet resellers prices, the resellers reduced their prices an additional 50 cents per ton. Thirty-four per cent meal was very scarce and 32 per cent meal was traded in almost exclusively. Production was good and shipments were fair. Export demand was light with European quotations relatively lower than domestic quotations. Interior stocks were considered by the trade to be heavier than normal.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed was quoted unchanged but firm with mill offerings for nearby shipment extremely scarce. Many manufacturers have sold their entire June output and only accepted orders for July shipment. Because of the heavy demand for August shipment offerings for that month's shipment were withdrawn. Many requests were received from the interior to advance the dates of shipments already booked, which indicated that dealers enjoyed a much better demand for this feed than they had expected. This was in a measure due to the fact that pastures in many sections failed to provide sufficient feed to relieve the necessity of heavy feeding. Production and sales of this feed have been materially heavier this year than they were during the first five months in 1922. Interior stocks were good. Shipments and the movement were heavy.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices held fairly steady mainly because the cash corn market did not follow the break in options. The output of most of the mills was light, about equal to the demand, which was of a hand-to-mouth character. Western markets showed a slightly easier tendency for this feed and quoted 50 cents to $1 per ton lower. Stocks at mills were light. Receipts and the movement were fair.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal continued quiet and prices were somewhat lower. Buyers anticipating a downward readjustment in prices as soon as offerings become available for new crop shipment were slow in taking hold. Sales to mixed feed dealers were also light because of the light demand for manufactured feeds. The only demand of any consequence was from southeastern sections and this was only for prompt shipment lots. Production was light and mill stocks were reported to be low. Little effort was made by grinders to sell heavily for deferred delivery. Shipments and the movement were fair.

Federal Hay Inspections During April.

During the month of April 397 inspections and reinspections were made, which was more than has been made during any previous month since Federal inspection was inaugurated in January. Forty-nine per cent of the cars inspected were unevenly loaded, which was an increase of 12% over the March inspections.

The following table shows the number of inspections and reinspections made during April at the various markets:

Market.	Original inspections.		Reinspections.		Total April, 1923.	Total March, 1923.	Total January-April, 1923.
	Partial.	Complete.	Partial.	Complete.			
Boston	.....	11	.....	.....	11	8	19
Chicago	304	.....	26	.....	330	358	1,220
New York	21	6	1	.....	28	6	75
Philadelphia	7	5	1	.....	13	6	53
Richmond	15	.....	.....	.....	15	7	55
Other points	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11
Total	347	22	28	.....	397	387	1,433

Forty-two of the inspections made were for small lots remaining in cars after the majority of the hay had been removed. These small lots were almost evenly divided between grades two, three, and Sample Grade, while of the hay inspected in full cars and warehouses, 36% was number two, 48% number three and 13% Sample Grade.

Ninety-five per cent of all inspections were for hay that could be graded under the Federal grades. Eighteen cars of straw, alfalfa, prairie, etc., were graded under present commercial grades.

About 7% of the certificates issued under the Federal grades contained 5% or more of foreign material, which was the largest percentage shown since the inauguration of Federal inspection. Ten per cent of the hay which was placed in Sample Grade was so graded because of foreign material, two cars because of foreign material in excess of 25%, and four because of the presence of injurious foreign material.

Of the hay in full cars and warehouses 41% was timothy, 1% clover, 23% timothy and clover mixed, 1% mixed grass, 28% timothy and grass mixed, and 5% of other hay and straw for which no Federal grades have been established.

The following table shows the car-lot inspections of hay under the Federal grades:

Class.	Grade.					Total April, 1923.	Total March, 1923.	Total January-April, 1923.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sample.			
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Timothy	1	56	57	4	18	136	179	641
Clover	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	9	34
Light clover, mixed	8	14	15	.....	6	43	23	103
Medium clover, mixed	1	9	5	.....	3	18	23	56
Heavy clover, mixed	1	7	.....	.....	.....	8	9	34
Very heavy clover, mixed	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5	1	18
Mixed grass	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	13	32
Light grass, mixed	.....	18	28	.....	1	47	41	148
Medium grass, mixed	.....	5	16	2	3	26	39	104
Heavy grass, mixed	.....	2	11	.....	3	16	14	52
Very heavy grass, mixed	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4	5	22
Sample	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	0	2
Total, Federal grades	11	113	142	6	39	311	356	1,246
Per cent in each grade	3	36	46	2	13	.....	.....	.....

Barley and Oats Acreage in Czechoslovakia, 1922 and 1923.

The barley acreage of Czechoslovakia for 1923 is 1,686,000 acres, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture from the International Institute of Agriculture, May 14. This is an increase of 266,000 acres, or 19 per cent, over the finally revised estimate of 1,420,000 acres harvested in 1922.

The acreage of oats is reported to be 2,038,000 acres, or 22,000 acres more than the final official estimate of 2,016,000 acres in 1922.

Monthly Average Prices per Bushel of Cash Sales of Grain at Stated Markets.

April, 1923, with Comparisons.

Date.	Corn. No. 3 Yellow, Chicago.	Wheat. No. 2 Red, Chicago.	Oats. No. 3 White, Chicago.	Rye. No. 2, Chicago.	Barley. No. 2, Minneapolis.
MONTHLY AVERAGE.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1909-13, April	62	109	44	82	70
1914, April	67	95	39	62	47
1915, April	75	159	57	117	70
1916, April	76	122	44	96	68
1917, April	140	243	69	187	136
1918, April	165	217	89	264	182
1919, April	162	252	70	173	109
1920, April	161	263	101	199	160
1921, April	57	141	36	135	61
1922, April	58	140	38	104	61
May	62	134	38	106	62
June	61	118	37	90	56
July	64	114	36	82	56
August	62	107	29	73	49
September	64	106	33	72	54
October	69	118	38	78	57
November	71	127	39	87	60
December	73	133	41	88	61
1923, January	70	130	40	87	57
February	73	135	40	86	60
March	73	131	45	83	59
April	79	132	44	86	61

Grain

Movement of all Grain Shows Marked Decrease.

Movement of all grain showed a marked decrease during the week ending May 12. Primary receipts of wheat were given as 750,000 bus. less than for the previous week. Corn receipts fell off 700,000 bus. and oats about 575,000 bus. Primary shipments of all grain however increased, resulting in a rather heavy decrease in visible supply. The greatest decrease was in the corn supply, the visible being given at 15,299,000 bus. as shown in the accompanying table. The decrease in farm stocks and the press of farm work were the principal causes of the lighter movement at this time.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	May 7 to May 12.	Apr. 30 to May 5.	May 7 to May 12.	Apr. 30 to May 5.	May 7 to May 12.	Apr. 30 to May 5.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	3,621,000	4,373,000	2,762,000	3,467,000	2,949,000	3,524,000
Primary shipments	3,105,000	2,951,000	5,394,000	4,684,000	4,054,000	3,974,000
Visible supply	41,217,000	43,696,000	15,299,000	19,059,000	18,068,000	20,540,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	161	152	308	390	467	278
Minneapolis	710	852	37	44	86	92
St. Louis	409	390	224	479	293	339
Kansas City	473	525	257	335	96	148
Cincinnati	33	44	86	76	30	57
New York	428	210	2	9	84	56

Wheat future prices continued to decline during the week under review and May wheat at the close on Saturday was quoted at $1.16⅝ with the July at $1.14⅞. Corn future prices were slightly higher for the May than at the close of the previous week while the July was ½¢ lower. May corn at Chicago is being quoted at 78⅜¢ and July at 78¼¢. Cash grain, however, continued firm and cash premiums on wheat at most markets were increased.

The average farm price of wheat on May 1 was $1.09. This was an advance of 2¢ over the April 1 farm price but 17¢ below the average of all sales at five of the principal grain markets during the week ending May 4. Coarse grain-farm prices, however, were very firm generally equaling the market price. The farm price of oats on May 1 was 45¢, which was slightly above the average sale price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago on the same date. Farm price of corn on May 1 was 83¢, which was practically the same as the price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago.

Demand for cash wheat at Chicago was good but sales were limited by the light receipts. Milling demand was principally for the best grades, which were scarce. Shipping sales were principally from private stocks. Premiums on red winter declined early in the winter but reacted and were 1 to 3 cents higher for all grades at the close of the week, No. 2 red being quoted at a premium of 10 to 12 cents over May prices.

There was an improved foreign demand, and export sales amounting to 2,950,000 bus. were reported. Italy and the United Kingdom were the best buyers although Switzerland was also in the market for wheat. Germany and Norway were reported to have taken over 1,500,000 bus. of rye. Exports of wheat were about 500,000 bus. larger than for the previous week. An unusual feature of the export situation was the sharp falling off in the amount of Canadian wheat which cleared through United States ports. This was probably caused by the opening of navigation on the lakes as well as a lighter movement of Canadian wheat.

Receipts of cash wheat at Minneapolis were light and mills bought wheat at the terminal elevators in order to obtain a sufficient supply. No. 1 Dark Northern continued to sell within a range of 2 to 20 cents over the May future price. No. 1 Northern sold from the May price to 12¢ over. The poorer grades sold near the bottom of the range and were a slow sale. Durum wheat was in small supply and cash prices followed closely the Duluth future prices. No. 1 Amber sold at the May price to 7 cents over. The May future at Duluth was quoted at the close of the week at $1.11⅞. Unsettled weather with light frosts further delayed the spring wheat seeding but reports indicate that seeding has advanced to practically the normal rate. A strong tone prevailed for the better grades of milling wheat at Kansas City. A better flour demand was reported which was largely responsible for the larger premiums paid for cash wheat. The northwest and eastern mills were the principal buyers but the milling demand was almost entirely for the better grades, which constituted a small percentage of the arrivals. Mills were reported not to be accumulating old wheat for the early crop requirements which is rather an unusual condition.

Prices of Red Winter wheat advanced 3 to 5 cents during the week at St. Louis because of the extremely light offerings. Practically no wheat of this kind was received on several days and but small stocks of this class of wheat were reported back on the farms. Demand was becoming increasingly urgent. Hard Winter wheat was scarce and sold at firm prices.

Country offerings of corn to arrive and also consignments were very light at Chicago. Stocks in store showed a decrease during the week of about 3,000,000 bus. and were reported at the close of the week at 8,708,000 bus. One million forty-one thousand bus. were withdrawn on Monday to be loaded into boats for eastern shipment. Premiums for cash corn were advanced from ½ to 1 cent, No. 2 Yellow being quoted at the close at 4 to 4½¢ over May prices.

Prices at St. Louis were also advanced 1½ to 2½¢ because of active buying from local industries and from shippers.

Demand for both corn and oats fell off sharply during the week at Kansas City. Texas and other southern buyers were reported to have accumulated considerable corn with decreased buying at this time as a result. Present prospects indicate that new crop oats will be offered from Texas about June 5th to 10th and this tended to cause southern buyers to adopt a rather conservative buying policy. Offerings of both corn and oats increased materially from the country and Nebraska and Iowa offered rather freely for nearby shipment.

The local feed trade was the principal buyer of oats at St. Louis while the local elevator interests led the buying at Chicago. Offerings at all of the markets were rather light and in some instances were scarcely sufficient to fill the wants of the trade. Prices held firm and were but little changed from the quotations of the previous week.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the United States, Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July-April, 1922, and 1923, and April 21 to May 12, 1923.

[Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada.]

Commodity	Unit.	10 months, July-April.		1923		
		1921-22	1922-23 Preliminary.	Week ending Apr. 28.	Week ending May 5.	Week ending May 12.
		Thousands.	*Thousands.*	*Thousands*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*
Exports:						
Barley	Bush..	20,233	17,378	219	297	468
Corn	...do...	153,825	85,638	1,403	1,394	1,769
Oats	...do...	6,574	18,383	226	273	410
Rye	...do...	19,468	42,553	790	596	876
Wheat	...do...	184,949	138,620	2,448	2,041	2,597
Wheat flour	Bbls..	13,776	13,011	279	277	269
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush..	70,818	92,078	1,958	1,100	389
Wheat flour	Bbls..	1,940	2,343	36	61	.....
Exports from Canada (9 months, July-March):						
Wheat	Bush..	117,390	187,368	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls..	5,825	8,333	.....	.....	.....

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of May 7-12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	473	311	192	135	568
Gulf ports [2]	528	125	7	.....	116
Pacific ports [3]	451	.....	.....	238	.....
Total:					
May 7-12, 1923	1,452	436	199	373	684
Apr. 30-May 5, 1923	1,746	1,180	28	71	998
May 8-13, 1922	915	1,594	592	136	760
July 1, 1922-May 12, 1923	121,540	54,879	14,149	21,803	36,225
July 1, 1921-May 13, 1922	172,898	89,566	6,023	21,198	14,160

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City and Port Arthur, Texas.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria and San Francisco.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of May 5 to 11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 5-11, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. May 5-11, 1922.	Sales. May 5-11, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. May 5-11, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 11. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*P. ct.*
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	129	125	154	1	4	1	413	169	244
No. 2	121	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	76	157	48
Northern Spring No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	200	16
Hard Winter..No. 2	120	125	138	6	21	95	2,184	1,701	128
No. 3	.....	122	135	.....	2	9	266	753	35
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	120	125	138	7	15	4	1,404	877	160
No. 3	119	123	133	5	5	4	593	676	88
Red Winter...No. 2	127	131	136	3	2	4	710	1,617	44
No. 3	125	128	133	3	1	11	765	1,313	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dark Northern Spring.....No. 1	133	136	169	189	266	37	29,655	5,765	514
No. 2	126	131	162	57	65	24	4,876	2,998	163
No. 3	122	126	157	24	32	95	2,832	6,875	41
Northern Spring No. 1	130	131	163	91	103	9	9,638	653	1,476
No. 2	126	129	.....	82	68	.....	5,435	375	1,449
No. 3	124	126	149	26	41	5	2,508	968	259
Amber Durum .....No. 2	114	118	135	9	13	26	1,631	1,507	108
KANSAS CITY.									
Dark Hard Winter .....No. 2	122	123	154	13	4	43	1,705	2,129	80
No. 3	119	122	151	6	5	32	2,125	1,520	140
Hard Winter..No. 2	115	117	136	87	90	132	8,031	8,521	94
No. 3	114	116	135	118	144	68	11,076	6,048	183
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	112	113	128	3	8	1	355	226	133
No. 3	.....	118	.....	.....	4	.....	470	212	222
Red Winter...No. 2	.....	.....	133	.....	.....	3	402	2,266	18
No. 3	120	.....	128	1	.....	12	1,501	2,114	71
OMAHA.									
Dark Hard Winter .....No. 2	121	123	142	4	4	5	907	2,873	32
No. 3	120	124	141	3	3	2	960	1,404	68
Hard Winter..No. 2	117	116	130	47	56	93	4,125	2,951	140
No. 3	113	115	129	7	14	21	1,737	2,454	71
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 2	110	114	128	7	7	11	383	1,377	28
No. 3	110	116	127	1	1	13	193	1,238	16
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter..No. 2	119	124	134	7	9	9	587	594	99
Red Winter...No. 2	134	135	140	6	16	24	1,849	5,035	37
No. 3	129	130	134	31	44	30	4,546	3,350	135
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	124	127	142	845	1,047	817	103,970	71,016	146

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 5-11, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. May 5-11, 1922.	Sales. May 5-11, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. May 5-11, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 11. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	81	83	63	64	83	62	1,467	517	284
No. 3	80	82	61	56	23	33	3,289	1,366	241
Yellow.....No. 2	82	83	62	120	144	267	3,413	1,905	179
No. 3	80	83	62	56	55	192	10,099	3,977	254
Mixed.....No. 2	81	82	62	38	67	178	1,706	1,068	160
No. 3	81	82	61	15	29	99	4,603	1,947	236
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	78	79	55	5	10	49	1,018	743	137
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	82	84	57	9	17	44	649	588	110
No. 3	.....	84	.....	.....	2	.....	43	258	17
Yellow.....No. 2	83	87	59	41	23	36	735	302	243
No. 3	81	86	59	6	9	1	347	223	156
Mixed.....No. 2	81	84	57	9	6	28	673	434	155
No. 3	80	84	.....	3	1	.....	144	494	29
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	79	82	54	10	14	45	637	346	184
No. 3	77	82	54	1	3	6	230	287	80
Yellow.....No. 2	79	83	55	37	31	91	1,357	612	222
No. 3	79	83	55	11	9	15	951	513	185
Mixed.....No. 2	78	82	53	15	10	47	666	400	166
No. 3	76	81	53	5	9	11	306	364	84

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 5-11, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. May 5-11, 1922.	Sales. May 5-11, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. May 5-11, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 11. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	84	84	61	14	34	48	811	388	209
No. 3	82	83	59	5	19	4	548	397	138
Yellow.....No. 2	83	84	62	61	83	49	1,301	609	214
No. 3	83	84	61	9	28	11	2,000	723	277
Mixed.....No. 2	83	83	59	10	24	9	410	297	136
No. 3	82	83	58	6	14	3	446	298	150
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	81	83	60	606	747	1,328	37,849	19,056	199

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 5-11, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. May 5-11, 1922.	Sales. May 5-11, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. May 5-11, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 11. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO									
White.....No. 2	46	46	41	150	151	147	7,294	6,197	118
No. 3	46	46	39	189	112	317	8,863	9,835	90
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	43	44	37	13	14	20	2,034	739	275
No. 3	42	43	36	28	23	97	4,707	4,749	99
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	46	47	40	7	4	1	150	182	82
No. 3	45	46	39	13	24	6	1,104	853	129
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	43	44	37	26	45	28	1,900	1,421	134
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	47	47	41	30	45	8	1,134	668	170
No. 3	46	46	40	38	42	36	2,622	3,288	80
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	46	46	39	494	460	660	29,808	27,932	107

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. May 5-11, 1923.	Prices. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Prices. May 5-11, 1922.	Sales. May 5-11, 1923.	Sales. Apr. 28 to May 4, 1923.	Sales. May 5-11, 1922.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23	Total of crop year to May 11. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to May 11. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	78	84	105	9	15	15	1,059	901	118
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	75	80	101	12	8	18	2,490	2,484	100

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, May 11, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	July futures. 1923 May 11.	July futures. 1923 May 4.	July futures. 1922 May 11.	July futures. 1922 May 4.	September futures.[1] 1923 May 11.	September futures.[1] 1923 May 4.	September futures.[1] 1922 May 11.	September futures.[1] 1922 May 4.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Chicago.....	115½	118¾	127	127½	114⅝	117	119⅞	119
Minneapolis.....	122¼	123¼	145⅝	146⅞	119¼	120⅞	127	.....
Kansas City.....	107⅝	110⅝	118¼	118⅜	107	110¼	112⅜	111¼
Winnipeg.....	118¾	120⅞	139⅝	138	114⅛	117¼	120¼	.....
Liverpool.....	121¼	123⅝	.....	.....	120	121⅛	.....	.....

Corn.

Market.	July futures. 1923 May 11.	July futures. 1923 May 4.	July futures. 1922 May 11.	July futures. 1922 May 4.	September futures.[1] 1923 May 11.	September futures.[1] 1923 May 4.	September futures.[1] 1922 May 11.	September futures.[1] 1922 May 4.
Chicago.....	78⅛	81	65⅝	66	77⅜	80⅛	67⅜	68¼
Kansas City.....	76	78⅜	59⅝	60⅛	74⅛	76¾	62¼	62¼

Oats.

Market.	July futures. 1923 May 11.	July futures. 1923 May 4.	July futures. 1922 May 11.	July futures. 1922 May 4.	September futures.[1] 1923 May 11.	September futures.[1] 1923 May 4.	September futures.[1] 1922 May 11.	September futures.[1] 1922 May 4.
Chicago.....	43½	44⅜	40½	40½	42	43¼	41⅛	41⅞
Winnipeg.....	50⅞	51⅜	53¼	51¼	46⅝	48	50⅞	.....

[1] October futures for Winnipeg and Liverpool.

Seeds

Seed Demand Fairly Good During Week.

Seedsmen reported that orders were being placed in fair volume for millet, Sudan grass, and soy beans during the week ending May 12. Prices were a little higher in a number of markets and unchanged but firmer in other markets. Stocks of many seeds are reported somewhat below normal in size for this time of the year.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red and crimson clover were down in a few markets and sweet clover prices were a little weaker than a week or two ago. White and alsike clover and alfalfa prices were well maintained in practically all markets. The demand for these seeds is for small lots and mostly local. Approximately 31,000 pounds of alsike clover were exported from New York to Ireland during the week. About 23,000 pounds of crimson clover from France and 33,000 pounds of clover (kind not specified) from Belgium, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York and Baltimore, respectively.

Grasses.—Timothy prices were a trifle higher in a few markets and firmer in others. Some carload business of a more or less speculative character was reported. The demand for seed for sowing this spring is practically over. Redtop and Kentucky bluegrass prices were weaker and a little lower in a few markets. Prices for other grasses were mostly unchanged.

Millets and sorgos.—Millet demand showed much improvement and quotations were higher in a number of markets, especially for golden and Siberian millet. Japanese and broom-corn millet prices were mostly unchanged. Stocks of most kinds of millet are reported to be smaller than normal and inadequate to take care of any large demand that might develop if much of the corn or other crops failed to grow. Although some demand for sorgo seed is reported in a few sections, no particular interest in this seed is being shown in many other sections. Prices have remained at the same level in a majority of markets for several weeks. Sudan grass recorded another advance in a few markets and spot-stocks were said to be insufficient to meet the demand that is anticipated within the next few weeks.

Miscellaneous.—Some anxiety is being felt for corn that was planted during the first 10 days of May because of cold, wet weather in the Central States. Continued wet weather might cause much of it to rot in the ground. Recently there has been a fairly good demand for flint corn and early varieties of dent corn. Demand for seed wheat, oats, and rye is over but there still is a fair scattered demand, mostly in the East, for barley.

Demand for soy beans continued to be good and the trend of prices was slightly upward. Cowpeas were in fair demand and prices were firm.

Approximately 33,000 pounds of vetch from Germany and 5,500 pounds of hemp from Japan arrived at Baltimore and New York, respectively.

The tax on wheat exported from Yugo-Slavia has been reduced to 5s. 9d. per 480 pounds (16¢ per bushel at exchange), according to the Corn Trade News for April 9, 1923.

Freights on fruit from Australia to the United Kingdom have finally been reduced from $1.15 to $1.03 at exchange (from 5s. to 4s. 6d.) per bushel case, reports to the Fruit World of Australasia for March 1, 1923. The Commonwealth Government Line had previously reduced its rate from $1.15 to $0.92 (5s. to 4s.) per case. Rates on all the other lines are $1.03 (4s. 6d.) per case. These reductions, it is said, will make it possible to ship at a profit.

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, May 12, 1923.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for United States, May 12, 1923.	Average for United States, May 13, 1922.	Average for United States, May 14, 1921.	Average for United States, May 15, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 3-year average.
			Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per ct.
Clovers:	Per ct.	Per ct.																	
Red clover	99.4	92	$19.50	$19.50	$21.00	$20.75	$19.10	$20.00	$19.50	$21.00	$20.50	$22.00	$22.00	$20.00	$20.40	$23.30	$19.65	$47.10	68
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	17.50	16.50	16.35	17.00	17.50	18.00	18.00	16.50	16.85	18.85	21.95	48.40	57
White clover	96.9	91	65.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	62.00	62.00	63.50	65.00	65.00	60.00	57.00	58.00	61.45	38.35	58.25	59.90	118
Crimson clover	98.2	91	15.00	15.00	14.00	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	19.00	.....	20.00	.....	16.45	12.20	7.90	11.90	154
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.50	11.50	13.00	12.50	13.00	12.00	11.75	12.00	13.00	15.00	14.00	11.50	12.55	9.30	9.85	30.90	75
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	21.00	23.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.85	16.00	.....	35.00	82
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	19.50	21.00	21.25	19.25	20.00	21.00	20.00	21.00	19.00	18.50	19.95	19.05	19.00	37.75	79
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	7.10	7.30	7.25	7.35	7.00	7.00	6.75	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.20	6.80	7.15	12.75	81
Redtop	93.2	90	18.50	19.00	19.50	19.50	22.00	17.50	17.50	19.00	19.00	22.00	21.50	21.00	19.65	23.40	15.35	18.60	103
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	23.50	24.00	26.00	25.00	27.00	22.50	23.50	24.00	24.00	27.50	23.00	26.00	24.65	56.20	32.90	28.30	63
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.75	14.00	13.00	13.00	16.00	13.50	14.00	15.00	14.00	13.70	18.10	15.10	23.95	72
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.00	22.00	26.00	.....	.....	18.00	20.00	.....	20.00	25.00	.....	.....	21.55	29.00	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.50	12.00	.....	10.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	.....	10.80	18.50	20.65	35.35	43
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12.50	15.00	12.00	13.00	12.25	11.15	14.65	28.40	68
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	5.00	4.75	4.80	4.75	5.00	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.25	3.75	.....	4.65	2.95	2.70	5.95	120
Common millet	98	93	4.50	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.75	3.75	.....	3.80	2.45	2.30	4.20	127
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.85	4.75	4.00	4.00	4.25	.....	4.20	2.75	1.90	3.75	150
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	3.25	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	3.35	3.50	8.20	72
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.25	3.50	.....	2.75	3.25	.....	2.85	2.75	3.00	3.50	4.50	.....	3.25	4.60	7.40	14.40	37
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	3.80	4.00	5.00	.....	3.95	2.25	1.95	3.75	148
Sorgos (Cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.50	5.50	.....	.....	4.75	4.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	3.75	.....	4.65	3.15	2.25	3.20	162
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.65	5.50	.....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	4.75	.....	5.05	3.20	2.25	3.50	169
Grain sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.50	2.30	3.25	.....	3.00	2.50	1.85	3.60	113
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.75	2.40	2.75	.....	3.00	2.60	1.90	3.60	111
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	16.00	17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.15	6.65	3.40	12.70	213
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.25	7.00	7.25	7.25	8.00	6.75	7.25	7.00	7.00	8.50	.....	7.10	8.85	8.35	11.25	75
Vetches:																			
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	16.00	16.50	18.00	18.00	17.50	.....	16.75	18.00	19.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.75	15.80	11.80	29.20	94
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.00	.....	6.00	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	7.10	6.65	6.95	9.80	91
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	.....	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	5.50	6.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.40	5.75	3.95	5.90	104
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.40	.....	.....	4.75	4.50	.....	5.00	5.00	.....	.....	4.65	4.35	6.20	10.55	66
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.75	3.80	.....	5.00	4.50	5.00	6.25	5.00	5.40	.....	.....	4.85	4.30	5.55	9.15	76
Seed grains:				Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.75	1.50	.....	1.75	1.25	2.35	1.25	1.75	.....	.....	1.65	1.35	1.70	3.20	79
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	2.00	.....	1.70	.....	1.60	1.50	.....	.....	1.75	1.85	2.10	3.50	70
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.75	.....	.80	.....	.65	.60	.....	.80	.80	.95	.....	.75	.65	.75	1.55	77
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	.....	1.20	1.00	.....	.85	.....	1.00	1.25	1.90	.....	1.20	1.00	1.35	2.10	80
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	.....	1.80	1.60	1.25	1.60	.....	1.25	1.10	1.80	.....	1.45	1.35	1.85	2.40	78
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	1.65	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.35	1.50	.....	.....	1.35	1.50	1.75	2.40	72

Cotton

Prices Decline Sharply—Spot Cotton More Active.

Cotton prices continued to decline during the week ending May 12 with fluctuations again wide. The demand for spot cotton in the South was reported a little more active with holders, however, unwilling to accept present prices, which are more than 6¢ per lb. lower than those quoted during the middle of last March. The further decline in prices was not attributable to any particular cause. The weather during the past week was reported to have been too cool for the proper progress of the new crop.

The average of the quotations of 10 designated spot markets on May 12 was 24.89¢ per lb., compared with 26.24¢ at the close of the previous week and 18.82¢ for the corresponding day in 1922. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 139 points, closing at 25.26¢. May future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 95 points, closing at 24.85¢.

THE PRESENT WORLD'S COTTON SITUATION.

The Department of Commerce, working in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, has completed a world cotton survey for the eight months ending March 31, 1923. The survey indicated that on April 1, 1923, the world's supply of American cotton amounted to 6,039,000 bales, and of all kinds, 12,010,000 bales, both 478-lb. net bales. It is interesting to note that should the world's consumption of both American and foreign cotton continue at the same rate as for the previous eight months, the world's supply of all kinds of cotton on August 1 will amount to about 4,369,500 bales. Figures issued by the Department of Commerce show that the world's supply of cotton on August 1, 1922, amounted to 9,536,000 bales, and on August 1, 1921, 14,752,000 bales.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

May 12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	May 12, 1923.	May 13, 1922.	May 14, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	May 10, 1919.	May 12, 1923.	May 13, 1922.	May 14. 1921.	May 15, 1920.	May 10, 1919.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
May	25.26	19.84	12.30	40.60	28.12	24.85	18.79	11.90	39.60	27.60
July	24.10	19.47	12.71	38.26	26.77	24.10	19.01	12.40	38.18	26.27
October	22.45	19.51	13.27	36.11	25.02	21.85	19.00	12.92	36.11	24.16
December	22.10	19.51	13.54	35.15	24.55	21.50	18.97	13.18	35.16	23.77
January	21.77	19.42	13.67	34.53	24.25	21.40	18.85	13.23	34.55	23.47

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of May 7–12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	May 7–12, 1923.						May 8–13, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Norfolk	25.00	24.88	25.50	24.75	24.25	24.50	18.88	18.75	18.75	19.00	19.00	19.00
Augusta	25.00	25.50	26.00	25.25	25.00	25.13	18.63	18.63	18.63	18.75	18.75	18.75
Savannah	25.00	25.00	25.60	25.00	24.75	24.75	18.63	18.63	18.63	18.88	19.00	19.00
Montgomery	24.50	25.00	25.50	24.50	24.25	24.25	18.00	18.00	18.13	18.25	18.25	18.25
New Orleans	25.50	25.50	26.00	25.50	25.00	24.75	18.50	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.88	18.88
Memphis	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.00	25.50	25.50	18.50	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75
Little Rock	25.75	25.75	26.25	25.75	25.75	25.75	18.50	18.50	18.25	18.25	18.50	18.50
Dallas	24.20	24.65	25.15	24.25	23.85	24.10	18.50	18.50	18.35	18.65	18.65	18.65
Houston	25.00	25.45	26.00	25.25	24.85	25.10	18.90	18.85	18.85	19.20	19.20	19.20
Galveston	25.10	25.50	26.05	25.15	24.80	25.05	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.25	19.25	19.25
Average	25.21	25.42	25.91	25.14	24.80	24.89	18.60	18.64	18.61	18.77	18.82	18.82

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on May 11 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1892	7.31	1900	9.88	1908	10.90	1916	13.10
1893	7.81	1901	8.12	1909	11.20	1917	20.00
1894	7.31	1902	9.62	1910	15.80	1918	27.85
1895	6.75	1903	11.30	1911	15.90	1919	28.90
1896	8.25	1904	13.75	1912	11.70	1920	41.15
1897	7.75	1905	8.15	1913	12.00	1921	13.15
1898	6.38	1906	11.95	1914	13.00	1922	20.15
1899	6.25	1907	11.90	1915	9.85	1923	25.30

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	May 13, 1921.	May 12, 1922.	May 11, 1923.	May 13, 1921.	May 12, 1922.	May 11, 1923.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair	1	6	7	3	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	78	794	2,534	246	133	26
Good Middling	2,018	8,683	20,214	2,203	588	39
Strict Middling	13,248	31,094	15,052	10,280	3,715	1,849
Middling	43,614	42,761	6,719	15,361	9,041	1,500
Strict Low Middling	39,318	22,055	2,342	12,869	5,238	858
Low-Middling	9,610	3,956	669	4,322	811	183
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,754	3,592	788	2,471	889	296
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,061	2,511	310	2,159	983	115
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	17	2	3	4	3
Total	114,734	115,469	48,637	49,917	21,402	4,879

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on May 11, at the port of New York were 74,532 bales; on May 12, 1922, 156,984 bales; on May 13, 1921, 130,873 bales; at the port of New Orleans on May 11, 1923, 100,842 bales; on May 12, 1922, 228,312 bales; and on May 13, 1921, 412,722 bales.

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling.

May 12, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	May 12, 1923.	May 13, 1922.	May 14, 1921.	May 12, 1923.	May 13, 1922.	May 14, 1921.
Middling short staple	Cents. 24.75	Cents. 18.88	Cents. 11.88	Cents. 25.50	Cents. 18.75	Cents. 11.75
Length.	Point.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1 1/16 ins	50	150	75	Even.	225	25
1 1/8 ins	100	375	275	50	525	425
1 3/16 ins	150	550	525	250	825	625
1 1/4 ins	225	800	.....	350	1,100	950
1 5/16 ins	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150
1 3/8 ins	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250

Quotations reported on May 11 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 38¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 35¢ for No. 2, and 33¢ for No. 3.

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922–May 11, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–May 8, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–May 14, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–May 13, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 12, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 11, 1923.	4-year average, Aug. 1–May 12, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	P. ct.
Great Britain	3,204,271	2,864,450	1,392,512	1,384,039	1,232,663	1,867,632	66.0
France	1,047,907	524,665	477,039	628,540	566,044	562,835	100.6
Germany	2,647,003	374,158	959,769	1,193,626	826,420	631,888	130.8
Italy	427,794	485,725	427,283	348,485	440,500	428,462	102.8
Japan	336,902	752,436	365,829	719,791	526,534	618,241	85.2
China	2,978	6,945	18,580	78,716	18,624	27,535	67.6
Spain	243,428	196,978	216,395	259,251	208,250	229,027	90.9
Belgium	180,342	173,480	172,870	137,730	155,197	136,384	113.8
Canada [1]	123,511	152,909	120,181	136,270	160,192	139,884	114.5
Other countries	228,868	439,722	206,053	184,215	199,150	268,880	74.1
Total	8,443,004	5,971,468	4,356,511	5,070,663	4,333,574	4,910,768	88.2

[1] Exports to Canada are for period Aug. 1 to Mar. 31.

Exports for the week ending May 11 amounted to 51,269 bales, compared with 31,799 bales the previous week, 111,283 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 97,750 bales for the week ending May 8, 1914.

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–May 11, 1923, and Stocks, May 11, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–May 8, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–May 9, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–May 14, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–May 13, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 12, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 11, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–May 12, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	10,063	4,575	6,425	5,496	5,278	5,430	5,411	100.4
Port stocks	635	1,208	1,116	1,568	890	408	1,226	33.3
Interior receipts	7,170	5,672	6,546	6,591	6,557	7,056	6,545	107.8
Interior stocks	409	1,397	1,101	1,543	898	541	1,201	45.0
Into sight	13,946	9,660	10,982	9,575	9,092	9,898	10,010	98.9
Northern spinners' takings	2,473	1,673	2,533	1,581	1,890	2,144	1,992	107.7
Southern spinners' takings	2,797	3,454	3,138	2,322	3,292	4,000	3,204	124.8
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,169	3,685	4,212	4,540	3,242	1,713	3,717	46.1

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on May 11, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	May 8, 1914.	May 11, 1917.	May 10, 1918.	May 9, 1919.	May 14, 1920.	May 13, 1921.	May 12, 1922.	May 11, 1923.	5-year average, May 12, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	870	484	189	344	930	600	516	332	516
Manchester	52	44	16	46	178	83	42	37	73
Continent	909	291	138	324	550	476	543	270	406
Total	1,831	819	343	714	1,658	1,159	1,101	639	995

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–May 11, 1923, and Stocks on May 11, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–May 13, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–May 12, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–May 11, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–May 12, 1917–18, to 1921–22.	May 13, 1921.	May 12, 1922.	May 11, 1923.	5-year average, May 12, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	248	319	263	291	110	85	51	94
Augusta	335	344	283	405	140	105	25	125
Savannah	556	646	407	863	178	83	31	151
Montgomery	48	47	59	55	30	19	7	17
New Orleans	1,237	1,072	1,296	1,247	413	228	101	356
Memphis	832	840	1,061	970	327	135	73	299
Little Rock	194	175	170	187	70	49	24	45
Dallas	45	163	83	100	17	22	5	17
Houston	2,618	2,432	2,645	2,094	326	142	75	229
Galveston	2,607	2,259	2,259	1,994	386	204	81	251
Total	8,720	8,297	8,526	8,206	1,997	1,072	473	1,584

Cottonseed Price Quotations, Week of April 30–May 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Apr. 30–May 5, 1923.		May 1–6, 1922.		May 2–7, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$56.00	$48.00	$38.00	$34.00	.....	.....
Raleigh, N. C.	54.00	50.00	47.00	45.00	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	54.00	49.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wireless market reports by radiograph, sent dailyfrom the Arlington, Va., broadcasting station, have been distinctly heard in the Hastings (Fla.) field station of the Federal market news service on potatoes.

Spot Cotton Quotations for May 12 and Sales During Week of May 7-12, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 12, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of May 7-12, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.						
											May 12, 1923.	May 13, 1922.	May 14, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	May 10, 1919.	May 11, 1918.	May 12, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	91	181	250	365	204	169	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	68	140	198	293	158	135	56
Good Middling	50	38	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	47	96	133	228	115	100	39
Strict Middling	25	25	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	55	65	115	63	60	20
Middling	24.50	25.13	24.75	24.25	25.50	25.75	24.10	25.10	25.05	24.75	24.89	18.82	11.52	41.18	27.89	29.64	19.68
	Off[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	58	115	275	168	74	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	133	235	728	463	178	62
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	225	345	1,025	793	288	105
Good Ordinary[2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	323	445	1,298	1,008	362	149
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 8	53	178	188	10	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	65	145	315	279	46	20
Middling[2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	170	255	475	448	91	42
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	249	380	700	668	142	74
Low Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	331	475	1,020	940	223	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	131	223	445	443	99	49
Strict Middling[2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	226	315	613	598	136	70
Middling[2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	319	423	740	755	193	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	161	273	570	583	138	51
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	239	368	698	683	179	81
Middling[2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	316	465	840	835	231	112
Sales for week, bales	955	376	498	.....	75	119	2,124	5,604	6,317	7,864	[4] 23,932	[4] 77,218	[4] 63,274	[4] 50,464	[4] 84,609	[4] 33,104	[4] 33,238

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to May 12, 1923, amounted to 3,419,296 bales, compared with 2,920,168 bales during the corresponding period in 1921-22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 3,029,547 bales.

Monthly Summary of American Cotton Consumption.

August, 1922-April, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

Month.	1913-14	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	5-year average 1917-18 to 1921-22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Aug.	432,350	534,971	497,319	483,560	467,059	527,404	510,479	103.3
Sept.	442,435	489,962	491,069	457,967	484,718	495,344	489,221	101.3
Oct.	511,923	440,354	556,041	401,325	494,317	533,950	495,397	107.8
Nov.	456,356	455,611	491,250	332,712	527,940	577,561	479,588	120.4
Dec.	458,262	472,908	511,711	295,292	510,925	527,945	461,467	114.4
Jan.	517,299	556,883	591,921	366,463	526,698	610,375	513,182	118.9
Feb.	455,231	433,295	515,699	395,115	472,336	566,924	465,306	121.8
Mar.	493,354	433,485	575,789	438,218	519,761	623,105	507,739	122.7
Apr.	499,646	475,875	566,914	409,247	443,509	577,396	487,934	118.3
Total 9 mos.	4,264,856	4,293,344	4,797,713	3,579,899	4,447,263	5,040,004	4,410,313	114.3
May	466,744	487,934	541,377	440,714	495,337	.....	508,245	.....
June	446,145	474,330	555,155	461,917	509,218	.....	503,288	.....
July	448,333	510,328	525,489	410,142	458,002	.....	489,084	.....
Total 12 mos.	5,626,078	5,765,936	6,419,734	4,892,672	5,909,820	.....	5,910,930	.....

Supply and Distribution of Cotton in America.

August 1, 1922-April 30, 1923, and Stocks on Hand on April 30, with Comparisons.

[Exclusive of linters.]

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Running bales.	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*	*Running bales.*
On hand July 31 of previous year	4,286,785	3,563,162	6,534,360	2,831,553
Crops of seasons ending July 31	11,325,535	13,270,970	7,977,778	9,729,048
Imports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 30 [1]	635,824	202,242	327,896	[2] 357,896
Total	16,248,144	17,036,374	14,840,034	12,918,497
Less domestic consumption from Aug. 1 to Apr. 30	4,797,713	3,579,899	4,447,262	5,040,004
	11,450,431	13,456,475	10,392,772	7,878,493
Less exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 30	5,740,017	4,187,187	4,884,215	4,287,051
Indicated supply on Apr. 30	5,710,414	9,269,288	5,508,557	3,591,442

[1] Imports are in equivalent 500-lb. bales. [2] April imports estimated.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending May 15, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Decays and Discolorations in Airplane Woods. By J. S. Boyce, Pathologist, Office of Investigations in Forest Pathology, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 52, figs. 9, pls. 7. (Professional Paper.) February 20, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1128.**) Price, 20 cents.

The purpose of this bulletin is to enumerate and describe the more important decays and discolorations to which woods used in aircraft construction are subject and the conditions under which they occur.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 48, No. 6. Abstract Number. May 12, 1923. Pp. 501-600. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in two volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75 cents a volume (foreign subscriptions, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Farm Slaughtering and Use of Lamb and Mutton. By C. G. Potts, Animal Husbandman, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 32, figs. 30. Revised April, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1172.**)

This bulletin contains a discussion of the methods employed in slaughtering the animal, cutting up the carcass, and curing the flesh; also recipes for cooking the meat.

How to Get Rid of Rats. By James Silver, Biological Assistant, Division of Economic Investigations, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 14, figs. 8. April, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1302.**)

Suitable for general distribution.

In the Land of the Ancient Cliff Dweller: Bandelier National Monument, Santa Fe National Forest, New Mexico. Prepared by the Forest Service. Pp. 18, il. March, 1923. (**Miscellaneous Circular No. 5.**) Price, 5 cents.

For sale only.

Journal of Agricultural Research, Vol. 23, No. 11, March 17, 1923. Contents: Influence of Soil Temperature and Moisture on the Development of the Seedling-Blight of Wheat and Corn Caused by Gibberella saubinetii. (G-288). By James G. Diskson.—Further Studies in Photoperiodism, the Response of the Plant to Relative Length of Day and Night. (G-289). By W. W. Garner and H. A. Allard.—Agamermis decaudata Cobb, Steiner and Christie; a Nema Parasite of Grasshoppers and Other Insects. (G-290). By N. A. Cobb, G. Steiner, and J. R. Christie. Pp. 837-926, figs. 15, pls. 25. Price 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, and volume 17 monthly. Beginning with volume 18, the issue is semimonthly. The publication of the Journal was suspended Dec. 1, 1921, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning Jan. 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed *free only* to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as made suitable exchanges with the department. *It will not be sent free to individuals.* The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Kiln Drying Handbook. By Rolf Thelen, In Charge, Section of Timber Physics, Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service. Pp. 64, figs. 12, pls. 11. May 12, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1136.**) Price, 25 cents.

The principal purpose of this bulletin is to present to the dry-kiln operator, in condensed and convenient form, the fundamental facts about drying of wood which he must know in order to get the most satisfactory results with his kiln.

Migration Records from Wild Ducks and Other Birds; Banded in the Salt Lake Valley; Utah. By Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Biologist, Division of Biological Investigations, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 16, fig. 1, pls. 2. May 10, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1145.**) Price 5 cents.

The Muskrat as a Fur Bearer, with Notes on Its Use as Food. By David E. Lantz, Late Assistant Biologist, Division of Economic Investigations, Bureau of Biological Survey. Pp. 20, figs. 4. Revised April, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 869.**)

This bulletin is intended primarily to show the economic importance of the muskrat and to encourage further legislation for its protection.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Insecticide and Fungicide Board. No. 44. Notices of Judgments 826-850. Pp. 1033-1056. May, 1923. Price 5 cents.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No. 73. Official Grain Standards of the United States for Rye. March 29, 1923. Pp. 1-5. April, 1923. Price, 5 cents.

Tree Planting in the Great Plains Region. By Fred R. Johnson, forest examiner, Forest Service, and F. E. Cobb, assistant in dry-land arboriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 33, figs. 18. April, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1312.**) Price, 10 cents.

Contains directions for planting trees in the Great Plains region and discusses the advantages derived therefrom.

Turpentine and Rosin. Distribution of the World's Production, Trade, and Consumption. By V. E. Grotlisch, assistant chemist, Naval Stores Investigations, Bureau of Chemistry. Pp. 13. April, 1923. (**Department Circular 258.**) Price, 5 cents.

Weather

Damage From Cold in East Not Serious.

Very unseasonable weather prevailed during the week ending May 15 in nearly all sections of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Heavy snow fell in the western Lake region and some central Appalachian Mountain districts, and there was some snow in most sections of the Ohio Valley, 6 to 8 inches being reported from parts of northern Indiana. Frosts, or freezing temperatures, were experienced in much of the northern half of the country from the Great Plains eastward, and light frost formed as far south as the central portions of the east Gulf States. The lowest temperature of record for so late in the season was reported from many stations from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward. At the same time, however, the weather was unusually warm in the far Western States, with maximum temperatures of 92° to 98° in the interior of California.

HEAVY RAINS IN CENTRAL STATES.

Further heavy rains fell in western Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, while the drought that had prevailed in the Ohio Valley States and the Lake region was effectually broken by generous to heavy precipitation. The heavy rains caused some damage by flooding lowlands in Ohio and Indiana. Increased moisture during the week was beneficial for farming interests also in portions of the Southwest, in the central Rocky Mountain States, and the far Northwest, particularly in eastern Oregon. Rain was helpful likewise in the middle Atlantic coast area.

The unusually low temperatures east of the Rocky Mountains were very unfavorable for growth of spring planted crops and for germination of those recently seeded, while widespread, though mostly light to moderate, damage was done by frost to gardens and early planted truck crops, especially to corn and truck in eastern Kansas. There was no serious or extensive damage to fruit, however, although some early varieties were harmed in many localities throughout nearly the whole of the northern half of the country from the Great Plains eastward.

Farm work made generally good progress in the western half of the country and in the Southeast, but was considerably interrupted in portions of the upper Mississippi Valley, and from the Ohio Valley northward. No extensive areas were suffering from drought at the close of the week, but the need for warmer weather was general throughout the eastern half of the country.

RAIN BENEFICIAL IN OHIO VALLEY.

Small grains.—Winter wheat was quite generally benefited by generous rainfall throughout the Ohio Valley area, although growth was slow because of unseasonably cool weather. The condition of the crop continued mostly unsatisfactory in Ohio, but improvement was reported in Indiana and Illinois. Wheat made good to excellent progress in Iowa and satisfactory advance in Missouri, while conditions continued favorable for growth in Nebraska. Plants were mostly in boot in southeastern and south-central Kansas and some heads were showing, but the crop continued very backward in the western third of the State. Progress and condition were very good in central and eastern Oklahoma, but very poor to poor in the western portion, where deterioration was noted generally on account of high drying winds and scant moisture. Rainfall was beneficial in the central Rocky Mountain States and the far Northwest and much of the Atlantic coast area.

Conditions, on the whole, were favorable in the spring-wheat belt. Seeding was practically completed in all sections. A large percentage of the crop was up to excellent stand and good color in North Dakota, while the plants were reported as three inches high in northern Montana and stooling well, with an excellent stand generally. Spring wheat came up to a good stand in Minnesota, and the weather was favorable for stooling in South Dakota, although much was frozen but not seriously.

Oat and barley seeding was nearly completed and conditions were mostly favorable for these crops. Grain harvest was under way in the more southeastern localities, and oat harvest was started in southern Texas. Most of the week was favorable for rice planting in Arkansas, and this work made good progress in Louisiana. The crop was late in Texas, but its condition and progress were satisfactory generally.

Corn.—Corn planting made slow progress throughout the Ohio Valley section because of frequent rains and wet soil, while cool weather was unfavorable for the germination of early planted. Corn planting progressed slowly in Iowa also, because of general cold and heavy rains in the southern portion, although more moisture was needed in the north; planting was about half done, but preparation for this work was mostly finished. Corn was nearly all planted in Missouri and much was up, but was needing warmth badly.

Considerable corn was planted during the week in the Great Plains area northward to South Dakota. The soil was generally in good condition in Kansas, but the crop was seriously damaged in the eastern half of this State by heavy frost. Mostly good progress was reported from Oklahoma and, while corn was late, it was in satisfactory condition in Texas. The weather was rather unfavorable in the South, because of low night temperatures, but cultivation made satisfactory progress in most sections.

UNSEASONABLY COOL IN COTTON STATES.

Cotton.—The week on the whole was unseasonably cool throughout the cotton growing States, except in the west Gulf districts, although warmer and more favorable conditions prevailed in most sections the latter part. Rainfall was heavy in the Mississippi Valley States and Oklahoma, but was mostly light to moderate in most other sections of the belt. It was very favorable for field work in Texas and cultivation made good progress, although growth was generally poor because of cool nights; the stands and general condition were fair to very good, with the fields mostly clean. Planting made satisfactory progress in Oklahoma, but was stopped by heavy rains the latter part of the week; the stands of the early planted were generally good, but growth was slow.

The cool, wet weather was very unfavorable in Arkansas, where much cotton was dying and replanting necessary, while considerable was caught by frost in Tennessee. Although most of the week was favorable for planting and cultivation in Alabama and Mississippi, germination and growth were slow because of the cool nights. The first half of the week was decidedly unfavorable in Georgia and South Carolina. Much cotton was stunted or killed in Georgia, and considerable replanting must be done, while the low temperatures were unfavorable in South Carolina. The latter part of the week was more favorable in these States. Progress of cotton was very poor to poor in North Carolina, where cold winds were very unfavorable.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Early white potatoes were damaged by frost in Kentucky and Virginia, and some harm was done locally in New Jersey. The crop continued to make satisfactory progress in the Southeastern States. Potatoes were benefited by moisture in Colorado, but were harmed considerably in Kansas by low temperatures. Planting was well under way in Wisconsin.

The cool weather was unfavorable for gardens and truck crops throughout the eastern half of the country and a varying amount of harm was done in the interior valleys, while growth was slow in the South. Cool, dry winds were unfavorable in Florida for melons, and the tomato crop had been reduced in that State by previous rains and blight. Sugar cane continued rather backward in the lower Mississippi Valley, but this crop made good progress in Florida and fair advance in the east Gulf States. Sugar beets were reported as in flourishing condition in Utah and as growing rapidly in California. This crop is mostly planted in the western valleys of Colorado, and planting was general in the Arkansas Valley of that State but the early planted has come up to rather poor stands because of a shortage of irrigation water.

RAINS FAVOR RANGE.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Grass and pastures made generally good progress during the week in Central and Eastern States, although growth continued slow in the more northern districts on account of low temperatures. Rainfall from the Mississippi Valley eastward was especially beneficial to pastures and widespread improvement was reported. The range was good throughout Texas and improved with increased moisture in northern New Mexico, but was unchanged in the South where stock showed little or no improvement. Precipitation was very favorable for the range in the central Rocky Mountain States, but the cool rains and wind were unfavorable for shearing and for newly shorn sheep, especially in parts of Wyoming where some loss of lambs occurred.

Stock were doing well in Utah where sheep were entering the forests locally and pastures were generally improved. Pastures and ranges were improving also in Idaho, and range feed was good in Nevada, though hay fields were needing rain. Conditions were favorable for meadows and pastures in the North Pacific Coast States, but ranges were drying rapidly in California. Frost in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas did some damage to alfalfa in those

States, but this crop continued in satisfactory condition in Oklahoma.

Fruit.—Fruits escaped damage largely from the frost or freezing temperatures of the week, although some early varieties were injured to some extent over a wide area from the upper Plains eastward. Apple orchards in Virginia, however, were unfavorably affected by high winds and much damage was done to strawberries by the cold on low ground in eastern Kentucky. The weather was very unfavorable for early strawberries in Arkansas.

There was some injury by high temperatures to strawberries in southern California, but deciduous fruits and nuts did well generally in that State. The picking of valencia oranges was under way. Citrus were in most satisfactory condition in Florida, but there was some complaint of fruit dropping. Cranberries continued dormant in Wisconsin and the bogs were in good condition in New England.

An Unusually Cold Week.

A high-pressure area, central over the northern Great Plains at the beginning of the week, moved southward to the central Gulf districts during the following two days, and in the meantime the pronounced cool wave that had overspread the Central Northern States progressed eastward and southward, with freezing temperatures in the extreme upper Mississippi and much of the Ohio Valleys and throughout the Lake region. By May 9 freezing extended as far south as southwestern Virginia and three successive nights had temperatures as low as freezing in that locality. There was a rather sharp reaction to warmer weather in the interior valleys on the 10th and 11th and in the more eastern States on the 12th, the latter day being somewhat warmer than normal in the middle Atlantic coast area. In the meantime, however, there had been another sharp drop in temperature in the Middle Western States and the latter part of the week was generally cooler than normal. During the time of low temperatures in the East early in the week, unseasonably warm weather prevailed west of the Rocky Mountains.

LOW PRESSURE IN NORTHWEST.

Low pressure prevailed over the Northeast during the first few days of the week and precipitation was general from the Ohio Valley northward and eastward, with snow in the Lake region and Ohio Valley States, as well as in the Northeast. Six inches of snow were reported from Detroit, Mich., on the morning of the 10th and 4 inches from Northfield, Vt. Precipitation was of substantial amount from the Ohio Valley northward, where drought had prevailed. Rainfall was again general the latter half of the week from the central Mississippi Valley northeastward, and was widespread in the interior of the country near its close, with some heavy falls in the Ohio Valley, the southern Plains, western Tennessee and Arkansas. At the close of the week, unseasonably cold weather had again overspread the northern Great Plains States.

Chart 1, page 504, shows that the week averaged much colder than normal throughout all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the west Gulf districts. The weekly means were especially low from the middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys northward, where the minus departures from the normal ranged generally from 8° to 11°. At the same time, the Pacific Coast States, particularly western Oregon and California, had temperatures much above normal. Near the beginning of the week, when freezing temperatures were rather general in many central and northern localities east of the Mississippi River, readings of 92° to 98° were reported from much of California.

Chart 2, page 504, shows that rainfall was rather heavy to excessive in the Ohio Valley States, in much of the southern Great Plains, Arkansas, western Tennessee, northern Louisiana, and portions of Mississippi. There was considerable precipitation also in the central and northern Rocky Mountain States, but only light to moderate amounts were reported in the east and west Gulf areas.

Weather and Wheat in Argentina, South America.

Much cooler weather prevailed during the week ending May 14, in the wheat-producing area of Argentina, than was reported for the preceding week. The weekly mean temperature in the northern section was 8° below normal, and 12° cooler than the week preceding. In the southern section, there was a decrease of 9°, the average being 7° below normal. Very little rain fell in the southern section of the area, while the week was rainless in the northern.

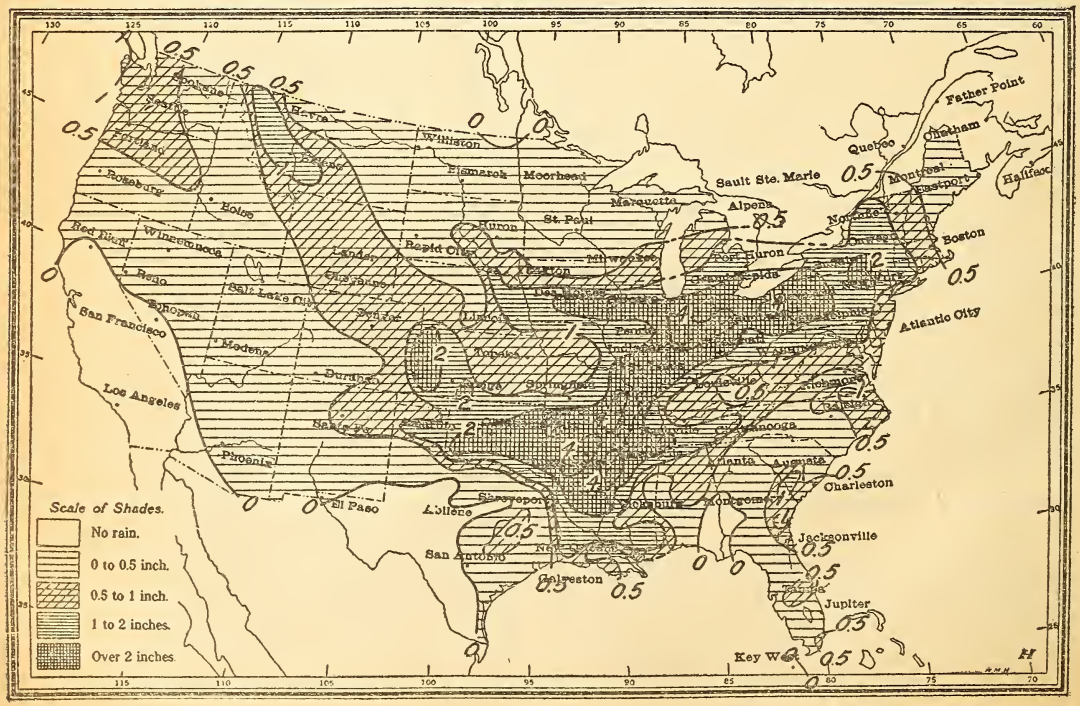
Temperature and Precipitation for the Week May 9–15, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Atlantic Coast.				
Portland, Me.	48	−4	0.4	−0.4
Burlington	48	−4	0.6	0
Concord	50	−3	0.5	−0.2
Boston	54	−2	0.5	−0.2
New Haven	52	−5	1.2	+0.4
Albany	52	−6	1.0	+0.4
Ithaca	46	−10	1.4	+0.7
Binghamton	50	−6	2.3	+1.6
New York	54	−5	0.9	+0.2
Scranton	52	−6	2.7	+2.0
Harrisburg	56	−4	1.5	+0.7
Philadelphia	58	−4	0.6	−0.1
Trenton	56	−4	0.5	−0.3
Baltimore	58	−5	1.4	+0.6
Washington	59	−3	0.8	−0.1
Norfolk	62	−3	0.6	−0.2
Richmond	60	−6	0.3	−0.6
Lynchburg	58	−8	0.2	−0.6
Wytheville	52	−8	0.7	−0.1
Asheville	56	−6	0.3	−0.5
Charlotte	62	−6	0.1	−0.7
Raleigh	62	−5	0.3	−0.8
Wilmington	66	−4	0.2	−0.8
Charleston	68	−4	0.8	+0.1
Columbia, S. C.	64	−7	0.4	−0.2
Augusta	66	−6	0.4	−0.2
Atlanta	62	−7	0.3	−0.2
Macon	66	−4	0.2	−0.3
Savannah	68	−5	0.9	+0.2
Thomasville	68	−5	0.2	−0.6
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	70	−4	0.6	−0.3
Miami	76	−3	0.8	−0.4
Key West	78	−1	0	−0.9
Tampa	70	−6	T.	−0.4
Pensacola	66	−7	0.4	−0.1
Mobile	68	−5	2.0	+1.3
Montgomery	68	−4	0.3	−0.4
Anniston	62	−5	0.6	+0.1
Birmingham	64	−7	0.6	+0.1
Meridian	66	−4	0.4	−0.4
Vicksburg	68	−4	3.5	+2.8
New Orleans	68	−7	T.	−0.6
Shreveport	68	−4	1.2	+0.4
Little Rock	64	−5	5.6	+4.6
Fort Smith	60	−9	2.7	+1.7
Bentonville	58	−7	4.2	+3.1
Oklahoma	64	−3	2.4	+1.3
Abilene	68	−3	T.	−1.0
Fort Worth	70	−2	T.	−1.1
Dallas	68	.....	T.	.....
Palestine	70	−2	0.7	−0.3
Taylor	74	0	0.2	−0.8
Houston	74	.....	0.3	.....
Galveston	74	0	T.	−0.6
Corpus Christi	76	0	T.	−0.8
San Antonio	76	+2	T.	−0.8
Del Rio	78	+2	0	−0.5
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	50	−7	0.1	−0.7
La Crosse	50	−8	0.2	−0.6
Madison	50	−6	0.7	−0.1
Charles City	52	−6	0.1	−1.1
Dubuque	52	−7	0.8	−0.2
Davenport	52	−8	1.9	+1.0
Des Moines	54	−6	3.8	+2.7
Keokuk	54	−9	1.3	+0.4
Peoria	54	−6	3.0	+2.1
Terre Haute	54	.....	3.9	.....
Springfield, Ill.	54	−8	1.9	+1.1
Hannibal	54	−8	1.1	+0.1
St. Louis	56	−10	3.2	+2.3
Cairo	58	−9	3.0	+2.2
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	64	−6	2.7	+1.9
Nashville	60	−7	0.8	+0.2
Chattanooga	60	−8	1.2	+0.6
Knoxville	60	−6	1.0	+0.3
Lexington	54	−9	0.3	−0.5
Louisville	56	−9	1.8	+1.1
Evansville	58	−8	2.8	+2.1
Indianapolis	52	−10	4.4	+3.7
Cincinnati	52	−10	2.1	+1.3
Dayton	52	−10	2.2	+1.2
Columbus	50	−11	1.7	+0.9
Parkersburg	52	−10	1.4	+0.6
Elkins	52	−6	1.0	0
Pittsburgh	50	−11	2.5	+1.8
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	54	−1	T.	−0.4
Havre	52	0	0.3	−0.1
Kalispell	48	−2	1.3	+0.7
Helena	50	−1	1.1	+0.6
Sheridan	50	0	0.7	.....
Lander	50	−1	0.9	+0.7
Cheyenne	46	−3	0.6	+0.1
Denver	52	−3	0.9	+0.4
Pueblo	54	−4	0.2	−0.1
Amarillo	60	−3	1.3	+0.5
El Paso	74	+3	T.	−0.1
Roswell	66	−2	0.1	−0.1
Santa Fe	52	−2	0.9	+0.7
Flagstaff	52	+2	0.3	0
Phoenix	78	+4	0.1	+0.1
Yuma	82	+7	0	−T.
Tonopah	58	+7	0	−0.3
Modena	56	+3	0.1	−0.1
Salt Lake City	58	+2	0.4	0
Reno	58	+5	T.	−0.2
Winnemucca	54	+1	T.	−0.3
Pocatello	54	0	0.2	−0.1
Boise	56	0	0.1	−0.2
Lewiston	60	0	0.3	−0.1
Baker	50	0	0.6	+0.2
Walla Walla	62	+2	0.3	−0.1
Spokane	56	+1	0.1	−0.3
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	56	−8	1.6	+0.4
Columbia, Mo.	58	−5	0.3	−0.8
Kansas City	56	−7	0.4	−0.8
St. Joseph	54	.....	0.7	.....
Topeka	58	−6	0.9	−0.1
Wichita	58	−7	0.7	−0.3
Dodge City	58	−4	1.7	+1.1
Concordia	54	−8	0.5	−0.6
North Platte	54	−3	0.5	−0.1
Lincoln	54	−8	1.0	−0.1
Omaha	52	−9	1.2	+0.1
Sioux City	50	−9	0.9	−0.1
Valentine	50	−5	0.3	−0.4
Rapid City	50	−3	0.4	−0.2
Pierre	50	−7	0.7	+0.4
Huron	50	−5	0.5	−0.1
Moorhead	46	−8	T.	−0.6
Devils Lake	44	−7	0.2	−0.3
Bismarck	50	−3	T.	−0.4
Williston	48	−5	0.1	−0.3
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	50	+1	1.0	+0.2
Seattle	56	+2	0.5	0
North Head	52	+1	0.6	0
Portland, Oreg.	60	+4	0.5	−0.1
Roseburg	62	+7	0.2	−0.2
Eureka	58	+6	T.	−0.6
Red Bluff	74	+9	0	−0.4
Sacramento	70	+8	0	−0.2
San Francisco	62	+6	0	−0.2
Fresno	72	+4	0	−0.2
San Luis Obispo	62	+6	0	−0.1
Los Angeles	68	+6	0	−0.1
San Diego	66	+6	0	−0.1
Lake Region.				
Canton	44	−11	1.3	+0.7
Syracuse	46	−10	1.0	+0.3
Oswego	42	−12	0.9	+0.3
Buffalo	44	−9	1.6	+1.0
Erie	46	−9	2.1	+1.4
Cleveland	48	−8	2.7	+2.1
Toledo	48	−10	2.5	+1.7
Detroit	48	−9	2.3	+1.6
Saginaw	44	−11	1.7	+0.8
Alpena	42	−7	0.3	−0.5
Grand Rapids	50	−8	0.8	0
Chicago	48	−9	1.4	+0.6
Fort Wayne	48	.....	3.4	.....
Milwaukee	46	−7	0.8	0
Green Bay	46	−7	0.2	−0.6
Escanaba	38	−10	T.	−0.8
Ludington	42	.....	0.6	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	40	−6	0.1	−0.5
Marquette	38	−10	0.2	−0.6
Duluth	42	−4	0.3	−0.5
Argentina, S. A.*				
Northern wheat area	50	−8	0	−0.5
Southern wheat area	46	−7	0.1	−0.3

* For week ending Monday.
T. indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., May 15, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., May 15, 1923.



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